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The Standard.

MEMORIAL TO THE 27th CONGRESS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the Memorial and Petition of the Subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Northampton, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, (signed almost unanimously by the citizens) respectfully represents, as follows:

Your memorialists are of opinion that the existing Constitution of the Union has failed in several essential particulars to secure the blessings, for which it was established.

1. In respect to taxation, a vital concern of civil society, and the direct cause of the separation of this country from the parent State:

We complain that it is not just and equal.

By the Constitution, the owners of the laborers in the largest and naturally the richest portion of the Union, are exempted from *two-fifths* of that proportion of the public burdens, which free laborers are compelled to bear. It is alledged that the value of the labor of slaves is by so much less than that of freemen. But this is the fault precisely of those who have obtained this immunity; and who have despoiled the minds of their fellow-men of every motive to industry, which God gave them. On the other hand the subsistence and clothing of slaves cost but *one-fifth* as much as those of free laborers. Independent, however, of this compensating circumstance, we regard the principle of rewarding so gross an usurpation by "peculiar privileges," as false and pernicious.

By an artful and systematic *evasion* of the provisions of the Constitution, nearly the whole of the remaining *three-fifths* of the public burdens, which southern labor ought, by the Constitution, directly to bear, is avoided, and the Constitution in this behalf, practically "nullified."

With trifling exceptions, viz. during the last war with Great Britain, and the threats of war with France, in 1798-9, the national revenues have been raised by custom-house duties, or a tax on the consumption of imported goods. Of those goods the southern laborers are allowed none, except salt and clothing; consequently, under the most upright application of the rule, the slave States would pay in the way of duties an amount much inferior to what they would in case of direct taxation, and therefore much inferior to what the Constitution intended. But the tariff has been so arranged as to exempt articles of slave clothing almost entirely from taxation. Thus on the cheap, coarse, and narrow blankets, required for slaves, serving both for over-coat and bedding, there has been paid a duty of *five* dollars on every hundred in value, while on blankets used by free laborers, or even paupers in the free States, a duty of *twenty-five* dollars on every hundred is levied. The coarse linens, imported for slaves, have been admitted free, or on payment of *two-fifths* less than other linens; and coarse woolens for the like use at *nine-tenths* less than woolens used by free laborers and by paupers in the free States.

It is true that by the compromise act, and acts subsequent thereto, the duties on goods commonly called "negro cloths," are brought up to the common standard of 20 per cent. But the reason of this is not, as we apprehend, a returning sense of justice, but simply that those goods have come to be manufactured cheaper and better at home than abroad. Of these manufacturers the South furnishes all the material except *coarse wool*; and this, ever since it came into demand for the use of slaves, has been admitted *free* or nearly so. By the tariff of 1824, it was fixed at a duty of *fifteen* dollars on every hundred in value, while all other wools were subjected to a duty of *thirty* dollars on every hundred in value. By the tariff of 1832 it was made *free*, while other wools were taxed about *fifty* dollars on every hundred in value. By the compromise act, this will be reduced to twenty dollars, but by the late act touching "duties and drawbacks," passed September 11, 1841, it is provided that coarse wools shall continue *free*." And they are now imported at the rate of 8 to 10 millions of pounds per annum, without contributing one cent to the treasury. No other article of clothing, or material of clothing, is imported without paying the tax. With the exception of the duty on salt, which strenuous efforts have been made in the same quarter to repeal, southern laborers may now be said to be exempt from taxation. For this anomaly, no reason, so far as we know, can be assigned, except that they are owned by influential capitalists. This is not "the justice" which the Constitution of the Union promised "to establish."

It may be said that this is not wholly the result of that Constitution, but of partial and iniquitous legislation. If we could be persuaded that the injustice were temporary and not systematic; and if we could discover in the working of the Constitution, a tendency to an ultimate equilibrium, we could submit patiently to present, and forget past wrongs. But the seed of the mischief is in the Constitution itself. The natural and proper equilibrium of the different parts and interests of the Union, was fatally disturbed in the outset. The unrighteous premium of exclusive privileges and political power, conferred by the Constitution upon the perpetrators of the highest of human wrongs, has led the way and lent encouragement to every other wrong. A self-emancipated slave, long ago expressed, from bitter experience, this eternal truth, in language by which the framers of the Constitution, wise and prudent as they were, might have profited, viz: "When the boundaries of justice are broken over in so great a point as the violation of a man's right to his own limbs and the fruits of his own labor, the way is opened to every species of injustice."

2. *We complain of the unequal expenditure of the revenues, thus unequally collected.*

Contrary to the plainest principles of justice, and to the stipulations of innumerable treaties, tribes of southern Indians have been exterminated, or by force and fraud expelled. In the prosecution of this unhallowed business, millions upon millions of the treasury, unjustly obtained, have been wickedly expended, and continue so to be. For this proceeding we verily believe that the principal motive is a rapacious desire to seize the fond and guarranteed domains of those poor people, in order to spread over them the blighting curse of slavery, thus robbing and banishing one innocent people in order to perpetuate the robbery and oppression of another. Is this "to establish justice?"

It is said by apologists, that we have provided them with a better home where they will be unmolested. This at best is "profiting by our own wrong;" for it was our duty to see that they were unmolested where they were. If, however, the change had been effected without fraud or constraint, we should silently acquiesce, however we might regret some of its accompaniments and consequences. But who does not know that it was accomplished either by direct force and menace, or by surrounding, entangling, and torturing them by the arts of a superior diplomacy, and the terrors of constantly impending and increasing encroachments? So that the true state of the case was expressed by a chief, in his farewell to the people of the United States, uttered as he was borne away on the bosom of the western waters from his ancestral home—"Our white brothers say that we go voluntarily. They speak not the words of truth. We are surrounded by fire and water, and we took to the water." If this be not "a world without a God," these words will come up in remembrance before Him.

There is no more probability that the Indians will remain unmolested in their new homes, than there was that they would in their old ones. Nay, there is not so much. For the first foul deed, there was nothing but naked force; for a repetition, there will be precedent. As to national faith, it can never be more solemnly plighted than it was in the first instance. In fact, the legislature of *Arkansas* already loudly demands a second removal.

Thus, instead of pursuing the civilization and progressive improvement of these, at best, much injured people, an enterprise successfully commenced under Jefferson and his three immediate successors, we are to be made perpetual accomplices of their persecution, until the last remnant shall be consumed by "the fire," or flee from the flames to the bosom of the Pacific ocean.

That our complaint of such application of the public moneys, arises from no envious or niggardly spirit, is sufficiently proved by our cheerful acquiescence and co-operation in the successive purchases of Louisiana and Florida, at an expense of 20 millions or more, chiefly for the gratification and benefit of the southern States. For the free States of the West did not, at the period of the former purchase, exist. The only advantage to be derived from it by the free States then existing, was the enhancement of the value of the public lands. There was nothing in this quarter analogous to the vast private and personal interests of the South, in extending the region of slave labor and the slave trade, and breaking up asylums of fugitive slaves. This last is beyond all doubt the sole cause of the miserable and protracted contest of this great nation with a handful of Seminoles, for the swamps of Florida, in which more than forty millions of treasure have been sunk. In point of fact, our military and naval expenses at the present time exceed the average of two wars with Great Britain!

Although the owners of southern laborers withdraw so adroitly, when money is to be paid, they are by no means backward when money is to be received. Thus, under the acts for depositing the surplus revenue with the States, and for distributing the proceeds of the sale of public lands, they have received on account of their laborers many millions, and will receive many more, from funds, to which they have contributed but a trifle on the same account.

3. It might have been anticipated, that with such eagerness to possess themselves of our gains, the southern capitalists would have afforded us every facility for making them, or at any rate would have thrown no impediments in our way. We complain *not*, that they have done the former, but *we complain that they have done the latter.*

After the establishment of independence and peace, commerce became the leading pursuit of the North; a pursuit most important to us in itself, and not less so as imparting a peculiar energy to every other. The southern States had manifested a jealousy of this interest so early as the federal convention, when they attempted to obtain the control of it by numerical power, as they have since actually done through executive patronage, and Congressional influence, based on that patronage. They proposed and insisted, up to the last moment, that all laws regulating commerce should require the assent of two-thirds of both houses of Congress. The jealous and usurping spirit, evinced in this attempt, which we can now perceive to have been so ominous of the future destinies of the North, was too little heeded by those, who represented us: and as all communication between them and their constituents relative to the proceedings of the Convention, was strictly prohibited, no apprehension was created in any quarter. But the same spirit was not slow in manifesting itself under the operation of the new government.

In the year 1807, in the midst of a high state of commercial and general prosperity, the South, aided by a few northern leaders, whom they had linked with themselves by means of the federal patronage, imposed upon us an embargo *without limitation of time*. This was its peculiar and most malignant feature. It struck commerce and every other important interest with a paralysis. Merchants, mariners, the various classes of mechanics connected with ship-building, then our principle manufacture, were thrown out of business as completely as if they had been wrecked on a barren island. Agricultural produce fell about one half in forty-eight hours; and thousands of industrious and prosperous families were engulfed in hopeless ruin. Those who are of an age to have witnessed the consternation, which it carried into every village of the North, need no description of the wide waste and irremediable misery which it occasioned. Few countries, in modern times have suffered so extensively and so severely by war, as we did "by act of the legislature." The South had no commerce to be annihilated, no seamen and mechanics to starve, no ships to rot in her harbors. Undoubtedly her planting produce suffered a depreciation, but this could be, and necessarily was, turned to the clothing of the whole country; so that the fury of the tempest fell, as it was well known that it must fall, upon the commercial and free States. Yet this great measure, fraught with such peculiar ruin to those States, was forced through in opposition to the remonstrances and votes of more than two-thirds of their representatives! And what was the pretext of it? It was to compel Great Britain to make reparation for certain wrongs, by distressing her West India population for food, and her manufacturers for material; a measure of more than doubtful propriety as it respected them, and of cruel injustice as it respected us. There was one other pretext—the immediate protection of commerce. It was "the protection which vultures give to lambs, covering and devouring them." At the moment of this fatal measure, marine insurances were effected in our cities at the same rates that they had been for years before. If there be anything which can aggravate so great an injury, it is the keen insult of the oppressor, *that he does it for our own good!*

After sixteen painful months, the embargo was repealed, but avowedly and only on the ground that, according to the representations of John Quincy Adams, its continuance would inevitably lead to civil war. In every other respect, the southern President, supported by the phalanx of slaveholders, and a "Swiss corps" of "northern men with southern principles," pronounced its operation highly auspicious and promising. It was followed immediately by non-intercourse with Great Britain and France; and in three years by war with Great Britain, each for the same alledged causes as the embargo. We will not now pause to examine those causes. It is sufficient to say that they were wrongs, for which we have never obtained redress on the part of Great Britain to this day; while, for similar wrongs, inflicted by France, we have obtained redress by amicable negotiation; and that this whole series of anti-commercial measures encountered the stern and unvarying opposition of two-thirds of the representatives of the commercial States. Whatever honest difference of opinion existed among us, at the time, respecting the real motive of this policy, we think that in the light of subsequent experience, and of better information of the prevailing temper, domestic habits, and sectional jealousies of the inhabitants of the South, that difference must now vanish altogether.

At the conclusion of the war, the first impulse of the North was to return to ship-building and commerce, by which her former prosperity was mainly created; but the South entertained no thought of foregoing the advantage of the blows she had dealt to the great instruments of our success. On the removal of the double duties, laid for the support of the war, they insisted upon establishing *protecting* duties, till that time unknown in this country, with the exception of the duty, which the South asked and obtained soon after the foundation of the government, to aid them in the introduction of the culture of cotton.

The first protecting tariff, passed in 1816, and also that of 1824, confirming, *as it was supposed*, and greatly enlarging the protective system, were strictly southern and slaveholding in their origin and support; and they were met by the decided opposition of a majority of the northern representatives. It was contended on our side that the country was yet too young, population too sparse, capital too small, and wages too high, for us to attempt a competition with Great Britain. On the other hand, it was argued, with much popular effect, that we could never be really independent of our ancient oppressor and implacable enemy, until we could manufacture our own blankets, clothing, and other articles indispensable in peace and war. A sagacious senator of Massachusetts, who opposed with great ability the tariff of 1824, on his return home was censured by one of his friends for that opposition. He made this memorably reply. "I am against it, because I believe that as soon as we begin to thrive by it, the South will take it away."

To enlist fashion on the side of patriotism, southern statesmen appeared clad in garments of home manufacture, and southern Presidents were long proverbial for suits of "pepper and salt." The result was that the North came at last to regard the protective or "American system," so called by the slaveholders, to sharpen the sentiment of patriotism in its favor, as the settled policy of the country, to which, right or wrong, we must submit. Then it was that capital and labor began to be extensively turned into this new channel. For a few years, we were permitted to go on without molestation, until we had surmounted, not without great losses, the incipient difficulties attendant on the establishment of new branches of industry. Meantime our commerce, aided beyond our own expectation by manufactures, and still more by the gradual restoration of a sound and uniform currency, had recovered much of the activity of its halcyon days.

In this state of things, the South turned suddenly round and assailed their own "American system;" denouncing it as so "gross and palpable a violation of the Constitution" as to justify "secession" or "nullification;" and to this extremity one State, with a more than tacit acquiescence of others, actually proceeded! During the progress of these events the southern patriots clothed themselves in raiment of homespun linsey-woolsey, not now as a second declaration of independence, (for the clamor at this time was that Great Britain could manufacture cheaper and better for us, than we could for ourselves,) but as a declaration of war against a great rooted and ramified system of industry, which they themselves, in spite of remonstrance, had just created. This whole affair, if it were not for its serious national bearings, and the mortal jealousy lurking at the bottom, would be supremely ridiculous. A frantic animal, devouring her own young, is a faint parallel to it.

Nevertheless, southern management and menace, as usual, triumphed; and it was exultingly proclaimed that the "southern whip had done it." We permit not such an ebullition of spleen to influence our views of the duty we owe to the country, or the good wishes which we cherish for every interest and section of it. It cannot, however, be disguised, that in "the compromise act," which was clearly the result of "nullification," the system and the principle of protecting home industry, were prostrated.—Whether wisely prostrated, or wisely established, is not now our question; but whether both were not manifestations of a jealousy, which makes southern slaveholders pine at the prosperity of freemen; and whether, with this spirit on their part, a continued struggle on ours to maintain the Constitution in its present form, will not prove as abortive as it must be subversive of justice.

Simultaneously with the anti-tariff movement of the South, a war was commenced in the same quarter upon the currency and commercial credit of the country; both at that time in as sound and wholesome a state as was ever enjoyed by any people.—What has been the result? Ten afflicting years of fluctuation and distress, of which a supposed remedy once near at hand, seems now as remote as ever in consequence of an access of slaveholding jealousy.

And what is the present aspect of affairs? The national treasury has lately been declared insolvent, unable to pay the stipend of the members of Congress, or the bills of our ministers abroad. The treasury has at length been relieved by the temporary expedient of issuing its notes to pay the current expenses. Several of the States are delinquent, and to all appearance hopelessly so, to creditors, of whom they have borrowed money, and to whom they have plighted the public faith. The southern, western, and an important portion of the middle State banks have long since, and for the second time since these difficulties commenced, ceased to redeem their notes. Every species of industry is depressed and despairing at home, credit and character sinking abroad.

For all these evils, the "chivalrous" crusaders against manufactures, commercial credit and the currency, are in our judgment responsible. They gave the first impetus in the downward course. They inflated the currency, by causing the sudden addition of an enormous number of new banks, and by tempting the banks both new and old to inordinate issues. They caused the country, as a consequence, to be flooded with foreign goods, and maddened with wild speculation; and they seized that moment, requiring the nicest skill and the greatest caution, to turn all the artillery of government against the credit of the banks, and of the mercantile community. Is this "to promote the general welfare?"

If the great and withering reverses by which we have been at successive periods overcome, had been the consequences of any of those fearful visitations with which Providence sometimes chastises nations, we could submit without a murmur. But they have been manifestly brought upon us by gross and continued misgovernment; and that misgovernment is as manifestly traceable to the perpetual jealousy and ill-temper with which southern slaveholders regard all our successful pursuits, whether we choose them ourselves, or they choose them for us; whether, as has been happily said, we try to live by *hook* or by *crook*. The wolf found a pretext for destroying the sheep, let her drink where she would.

4. *We complain of the perversion of the Federal patronage to the flagitious purpose of raising up and maintaining in the North, partisans subservient in all cases to the South.*

In pursuance of this system, all sound and salutary moral distinctions have been confounded; all fair discrimination of character, all respect for tried and approved fidelity and capacity discarded; and the public honors, the public trusts and treasures, committed to the incapable, unprincipled, and disreputable; to men who had no recommendation save the low arts of the demagogue, and the unscrupulous hardihood of the thorough-paced partisan. An extensive experience has shown us how seductive and demoralizing is this system to our young men, (the best hopes of every community,) how perilous to the public interest, and degrading to the national character. These are the direct and obvious consequences of this perfidious policy, and they are deplorable enough. But when we reflect that it is through the abuse of the same patronage in the North, (for this system is confined to the *North*,) that the instruments have been created for inflicting upon us the vast mischiefs, public and private, which we have set forth, this evil assumes an awful and inconceivable importance.

We are confident that there never can be tranquillity to the public mind, nor safety to the public money, nor impartial legislation, nor a free current to the better feelings of the heart and the higher tendencies of the social state, so long as this harsh and corrupt policy is persisted in. The spectacle so often exhibited, so exasperating on the one hand and so demoralizing on the other, of gray-headed and trusty servants of the public, thrust out in order that the inexperienced, the idle and profligate, may flourish over them and over us, cannot be much longer endured. It was a sentiment of the late President Jackson, that—"When any of the superior tribunals of the country should proceed to remove public officers for the purpose of creating vacancies, or to gratify political partisans, then would the most heinous passions be let loose, virtue and purity set at naught, and the fair fabric of freedom, founded by the wisdom and cemented by the blood of our fathers, crumble to the dust." Half of this prediction has been fulfilled, and the author may live to witness the fulfillment of the other half.

5. *We complain that the country is a prey to violence and mobs.*

The executive departments, the floor of Congress, the avenues of the capitol, have been repeatedly the scenes of brutal outrages upon and between members of Congress, and between high functionaries of the government. Since the days of the turbulent diets of *Poland*, history furnishes no parallel to these disgusting atrocities. Scenes still more shocking have occurred in some of the slave legislatures.—The truth is, that in the perpetual state of war between the two great classes in the South, men and children become habituated to scenes of savage cruelty and violence, and prepared to enact them anywhere without fear of God or regard to man.—With us, on the contrary, nothing is more abhorrent from the general sentiment and habits, than for a man to take the law into his own hands, and commit breaches of the peace, assaults, batteries, and duels. In this state of things, (and happily it is not likely to be altered,) it is impossible for us to send to Congress any but peaceable, reasonable, and law-abiding men. With the South, the case is the reverse. It is presumed that no man could be elected there, who was not understood, or did not avow himself to be ready to slay his associates at any moment.—Is it possible that our representatives and senators in Congress can deliberate and act with that calmness and freedom, which the consulting and guarding of the great interests committed to them, demand, when they are liable at every step to have a pistol or bowie-knife aimed at their bosoms? Or, if they escape in their legislative seats, (about which we are not without apprehension,) to be forced to single combat, or brutally assaulted "in going to or returning from" the House? Independent of moral considerations, and the force of example, we feel aggrieved at the situation in which our representatives are placed, compelled to submit to infamous insults and outrages on the one hand, or to engage in murderous combat, and thus incur the lasting displeasure of their fellow-citizens at home, on the other. The only remaining resource is to truckle to the menacer, and betray their constituents. We consider this state of things as eminently dangerous to our interests, disgraceful to a civilized nation, of bad example, and unworthy to be tolerated for another day.

Throughout the length and breadth of the land, scarcely a city or populous town has been exempt from the tyranny and brutality of mobs, destroying and plundering property, public and private, murdering men, and in a recent instance, violating women. And these mobs, whenever and wherever they have chosen to make head, have been triumphant; either encountering no opposition from the public authorities, or opposition so feeble and equivocal, as to remove all apprehension of risk, and leave them to rage without restraint or fear. And when they have accomplished the ruin they intended, or to which chance directed, where has there been a sincere and determined effort to bring the instigators and actors to condign punishment? Nowhere; nowhere! Life, liberty, property, the honor of woman, the firesides of families, the temples of the Most High, have been violated with perfect impunity.—From the pattern mob of Baltimore, in 1812, to the third and last riot of Cincinnati, in 1842, between which there have probably occurred more than a hundred serious mobs, many of them attended with murder and conflagration, there have been but one or two instances of effectual opposition, and not one of exemplary punishment. Is this "to insure domestic tranquillity?"

Happy should we feel if our specifications under this complaint could close here; but we have others more grave if possible, and more alarming. Several of the southern States have passed laws, during the last twenty years, for seizing and selling into perpetual slavery innocent citizens of free States, and are now in the daily execution of those laws. They have also passed laws prohibiting the free and lawful entrance of the citizens and vessels of free States into the ports of the United States. Several of them "keep troops in time of peace," and one has engaged in an incipient insurrection, which was averted only by yielding to all her demands.

6. *We complain that there is no safety in the slave States for citizens of the free.*

A system of kidnapping by law is established; whereby the citizens of the free States are seized, when employed in their lawful avocations under the protection of the national flag, and without the pretense of crime, imprisoned and sold into perpetual slavery. Our own countrymen, in our own harbors, enjoy less safety than foreigners, *who have the power to enforce their rights;* insomuch that American citizens have actually been transferred to the protection of the British flag, to save them, while remaining in the ports of the United States, from the fatal and infamous tyranny of our sister States! To aggravate still further these injuries, they are committed in the face of the decision of the national judiciary, that the laws under color of which they are done, are unconstitutional, and void; and that all concerned in executing them are liable to an action and indictment for trespass and false imprisonment.

The instances of this transcendent wrong are neither few nor decreasing. This Commonwealth has deemed it expedient to appropriate money, and employ agents, to redeem her citizens from slavery in our own country, as Christian nations and pious individuals used in times long past to redeem their countrymen from the piratical States of Barbary.—It has been estimated on careful inquiry of slave traders and others, that *several thousand* citizens of the free States are held in slavery in the southern States.

Throughout those States there is less safety for any citizen of the free States, except at the surrender of conscience, manhood, and self-respect, than there is among wild Arabs. A forced silence, degrading enough one would suppose to freemen, is not always sufficient. A positive and explicit disavowal of offensive opinions, often is, and may at any moment be, demanded at the peril of life. In instances, now not a few, death or infamous scourging, has been inflicted without a pretense of a violation even of their own sanguinary laws. In the Federal Capitol, in the sanctuary of national law, in the midst of the guardians of "the general welfare," (which seems to mean the welfare of a slave oligarchy, and the destruction, if required by them, of everybody else,) threats have been repeatedly thrown out, that those acts shall continue to be committed on every citizen of a free State, who is known to entertain, or in fact, (for it comes to this,) does not disavow any opinions which he may entertain in relation to slavery, not conformable to their wishes.

And is this the confederacy into which we came? Is this "to secure the blessings of liberty?" Is it for this that we support the heavy and unequal burdens of the Union?

7. *We complain that we are deprived of the free and lawful use of the post office of the United States.*

Six years ago an attempt was made to establish a system of *espionnage*, and *a censorship of the press* throughout the Union. It was proposed, in effect, to make every postmaster an Inquisitor-General, and every lynch committee a Holy Brotherhood, who should establish their *Index Expurgatorius*, and destroy or appropriate to their own use, our newspapers and other property committed to the United States mail, as they might see fit. The bill passed the Senate by the casting vote of a "northern man with with southern principles," but it was rejected by the other House. Now our complaint is that precisely this system is in operation in more than half the extent of the Union, without and against law. The law is, that any postmaster, who shall detain, embezzle, or destroy any newspaper, or suffer it to be done, shall forfeit and pay for each offense, a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and for taking or stealing any packet, bag, or mail of newspapers, shall be confined to hard labor not exceeding three months. Yet it is nearly seven years, since any person residing or sojourning in the southern States, has been permitted to receive or send by mail any newspaper or other publication except at the discretion of postmasters and lynch committees. If a better state of things exists at the North, it is because the postmasters are better than their instructions. But have we no rights in the post office of the United States, which we pay so much to support for the whole country, out of our own village? What is the pretense of taxing us to support unproductive post offices and mail routes throughout the South and West, but that public policy, and the genius of republican institutions require a free communication and free circulation of the vehicles of intelligence between all sections and citizens of the republic? Is our property in those vehicles (to a thinking people the most valuable of all property,) to continue liable to these lawless and insulting depredations? Must we submit to this system of *postoffice lynching*, sanctioned by the head of the department, and by the President of the Union? Liberty and law lie bleeding under the poniards of their appointed and sworn guardians!

8. *We complain that the influence and diplomacy of the nation are employed, and have been for the most part since the foundation of the government, in support of slavery and the slave trade throughout the world.*

In 1806, our rulers, upon an intimation from the French government, that our "dignity required it," passed an act of non-intercourse with Hayti, without the slightest pretense of any provocation or offense from that people whatever. Although commercial relations, secured and regulated by treaty with that extensive and fertile island, are extremely important to northern interests, still our government refuses to recognize its existence except in the way we have mentioned. Their independence has been established almost as long as our own; it was established on the same principles and by the same means, and they show quite as much ability to maintain it. It has been acknowledged by the parent State, and by other powerful States of Europe. On the other hand, Texas, a State of yesterday, revolutionized not by the people, but by intruders and brigands, with not more than a tenth of the population or commercial importance of Hayti, with not an act of acknowledgment to show, either from the parent State or any other, and with an acknowledged uncertainty as to the maintenance of her independence, was hastily, and by a surprise upon northern senators, admitted to the standing of an independent nation. No reason can be assigned for this violent partiality, except that the prejudices of the South were in favor of it, and only the principles and industry of the North against it.

Subsequently, our government interfered to prevent emancipation in the island of Cuba, and to break up the American Congress of Nations, because that body had determined to make impartial liberty a leading principle of its deliberations.

We feel aggrieved and humbled, that in our republic, and in the nineteenth century, the government has for many years, and in a late instance more flagrantly than before, set up in *favor* of slavery, novel and strained constructions of the law of nations. In deference to the unreasonable and passionate demands of the South, claims are made upon Great Britain, which are obviously unsustainable; which no impartial person expects, and which a vast majority of the people would regret, to see allowed. By such proceedings we are placed in the dilemma either of waging war under the disadvantage of a divided public sentiment, or of receding ingloriously from the ground, solemnly assumed, and exposing ourselves to the suspicion of never being sincere until we prove ourselves so by actual resort to arms. Thus diplomacy, designed to be the harmonizer of nations, and the promoter of civilization, is converted into a prolific source of barbarism and war. We are aware, that on this occasion the sentiment has been repeated, that "we ought to present an unbroken phalanx" in every dispute with a foreign people. This sentiment had its origin at a period most unfavorable to a just appreciation of its moral character and tendency. We owe it to our country and to mankind to enter our protest against it. And should our statesmen (which God forbid) be rash enough to invoke it in a serious contest, they will find to their dismay that they live too late; and that this people cannot be rallied to a fight upon the principle which combines thieves in their den. Such union we should deem not patriotism and glory, but guilt and shame. And we congratulate ourselves, that amidst the manifold grievances of which we have to complain, this at least is one fruit of our fathers' great, but now despised Declaration of Rights, of which living or dying we can never be deprived.

While we were prepared to present our protest against this dogma, put forth in a former war, recently revived in contemplation of war under the lead of an eminent senator from Kentucky, and submitted to, in a manner extremely unsatisfactory to their constituents, by other senators—an event of a revolutionary character is announced—the infliction of the censure of the House of Representatives upon a member for daring to question this dogma! Both the cause and the manner of that proceeding we regard as unjust, unprecedented and unconstitutional. A representative of the people, for exercising one of the clearest and most valued rights of himself and of those who sent him, has been judicially stigmatized by the House as unfaithful, and denounced by individuals of the House as "a traitor" to his country, without being heard, and inquisitorially silenced, when he claimed to be heard, in his defense! We highly applaud the resolution of that faithful servant of the people and watchful warder of the interests and honor of the nation, to vacate a seat no longer worthy of him. Our sympathy and respect go with him.

This case presents a new form of that arbitrary and usurping spirit on the part of the servants of the people, which has hitherto appeared in dictating to the people what they should deem to be grievances, and what redress they should petition for; and in establishing gags for their representatives. By an analysis of the vote on this occasion, we observe the same malign influence at work, which has ever been interrupting the harmony, tainting the moral sense, and blighting the prosperity of this republic. We are apprehensive that this event is the beginning of an era, which will see the Constitution shaken to its foundation, and prepared, at the first blow of violence, to fall. This very act has riven it—perhaps past remedy.

Again we respectfully warn your honorable bodies, that any attempt to sustain a sentiment so unjust and odious, that nothing but iron despotism could have enforced it in the dark ages, must at this period necessarily fail. A more inglorious fall could not await the republic, than to be sacrificed in such a cause—a cause which the Constitution abhors.

We also feel deeply aggrieved that the government, by a mere *play* upon words, addressing themselves to an honest, but too thoughtless prejudice, are making the flag of our country the cover of the slave trade throughout the world. We object to be any longer silent partners in this business.

9. *We complain that we are made active partners in maintaining and extending American slavery, and in carrying on the American slave trade.*

Thomas Jefferson Randolph, a member of the House of Delegates of Virginia, declared in his place that this trade is worse than the African slave trade; and the allegation was not denied. The prisons, jailors, marshals, municipal and judicial authorities, strictly of the United States, are instruments for carring it on. The Union licenses it, and receives the fees. So long as we leave any lawful effort untried, to arrest it, or withdraw from it, we are as much responsible for it as if it were carried on in Boston.

There cannot be a doubt, that at the period of the establishment of the Constitution, it was expected by those who framed and those who adopted it, that slavery would at no distant time be done away.—This expectation was grounded primarily on the provision for the early abolition of the slave trade. It was a delusion of that day, common to both Europe and America, that the abolition of the slave trade would prove to be the abolition of slavery itself.—This, in substance, was the standing reply of the federalists in the State conventions, which ratified the Constitution, to the democrats of that day, who objected to it, that it admitted the principle of slavery. We need not say how completely this has turned out a delusion. Wilberforce, many years before his death, recognized the error, which he and his coadjutors had committed on this subject. The slave trade has more than doubled since the British and American acts for its abolition. And this, although subsequent laws of both countries have made it felony, punishable with death.

A few years after the adoption of the Constitution, Washington, in addressing a European correspondent, remarked, that the higher value of land in Pennsylvania above that in the contiguous States of Maryland and Virginia, where the soil, he asserts, was superior to that of Pennsylvania, was owing, in part, to the latter State having passed laws for the gradual abolition of slavery—"laws, he added, which there is nothing more certain than that Maryland and Virginia must have, and that at a period not remote." This was very nearly fifty years ago.

If the father of his country could return and survey the scenes in that city which he selected as the seat of republican liberty, he would shrink back in disappointment and sorrow.

His prediction was doubtless founded—

1. On the abolition of the slave trade, which was expected to cut off the supply.

2. On the great moral and political principles, supposed to have been brought into unrestricted and irresistible action, by the revolution.

3. The physical effects of slave labor, as exhibited in his native and the adjoining States.

The lands of Maryland and Virginia in his vicinity, choice as was their situation on the banks of one of the noblest navigable rivers in the country, he estimated at only five dollars an acre. Since that time they have depreciated, notwithstanding the proximity of the capital, the erection of vast national establishments, and the execution of extensive works of internal improvement. The reason of this gloomy result is, that slave cultivation exhausts, in a hopeless manner, the most productive soil. In slave regions, men do the work over immense tracts, which we execute with cattle over small ones.—This is universal, and probably unavoidable, on account of the great comparative expense of feeding working cattle. The general allowance of food for a plantation slave, is a peck of southern corn per week, or thirteen bushels a year. This will be more clear when we state that the entire cost of the subsistence and clothing of a plantation slave, is *fifteen to twenty dollars a year.* The cost of keeping a draft horse is five or six times that amount. If, therefore, working animals were kept to much extent on a plantation, it would require so much of the labor of slaves to provide feed for them, that it would be utterly impossible to produce, in addition, those enormous quantities of cotton and other articles for commerce, which constitute the staples of the slave States. Having no working animals, and none of any consequence for the dairy, they have no manure. And if they had the manure of the largest and best-conducted farming establishments, what could it effect over fields of several hundred acres? Progressive, certain, and utter exhaustion, is therefore the lot of the slave States. The consequence is, that very often, when a young heir succeeds to a slave inheritance, he packs up some movables, collects his slaves in a coffle, mounts his horse, and abandoning his fields to the succeeding growth of stunted pines, and his buildings to decay, he moves southwestward, until he reaches an Indian reservation, or other tract of virgin soil, destined in its turn to undergo the same blighting process. For hundreds of miles, the lands earliest settled in Virginia, North Carolina, and other old slave States, are wholly deserted, covered with a dwarf growth of wood, and reclaimed by the wild beasts. There is no way for man to reclaim them, or to preserve others from a like fate, except farming. Farming never has sustained slavery to much extent; and it is presumed that it never can. Intelligent Virginians have admitted, that if they had nothing but their farm produce, they could not make the two ends meet; and that they would be obliged to beg their slaves to run away, or to run away themselves.

In this state of things, the American slave trade comes to their relief. It comes to convert *moths* into *money*. Slaves of either sex, carried through the periods of infancy and childhood, can earn enough to pay for their subsistence and clothing.—Arrived at the age of eighteen or twenty, their master, who is not unfrequently their father, touches for them from 300 to 1500 dollars, according to strength, capability, or personal attractions—mulattoes and quadroons usually commanding the highest prices. Women of this description, who happen to be, in the language of the advertisements, "very likely," sometimes sell for several thousand dollars. A woman was lately sold at New Orleans, for eight thousand. Amalgamation, therefore, notwithstanding the extreme horror of the Hon. Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, at the idea of a treaty with Hayti, because it would savor of that wicked and indecorous union, is a great and profitable concern at the South.

The price of slaves, taken at large, has advanced in the United States, beyond that of any other species of property.

In the year 1790, on the presentation of the first petition, that of the Society of Friends, for the abolition of slavery, Mr. Gerry, in advocating a commitment, entered into a calculation of the value of the slaves in the United States. He made it $10,000,000, about $15 apiece. Thirty years afterwards, Mr. Jefferson estimated it at $400,000,000, or $200 apiece. Mr. Clay, in a late speech in the Senate, estimated it at $1200,000,000, about $500 apiece. This is one hundred and twenty times their aggregate, and thirty-three times their individual value in 1790! The causes of this vast advance, are the abolition of the foreign slave trade, and the successive acquisitions of Louisiana, Florida, and the reservations and other lands of the Indian nations.

The abolition of the foreign slave trade gave to the old States a monopoly of the American slave market. It is no wonder, therefore, that the highly penal acts against it have originated with those States. The successive acquisitions abovementioned have constantly enlarged that market. From beginning to sell off the surplus and burdensome slaves, the transition was easy to breeding them expressly for sale. And this has now become the leading interest in Virginia, and perhaps in Maryland and North Carolina; and a large and lucrative business in South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee. In default of a *better*, it may now be called "the American system." The annual number sold from these States to the southwest, is believed to be at least 40,000, yielding an income of $30,000,000 per annum. In the year 1836, Virginia alone, according to the statement of her presses, sold slaves to the amount of $40,000,000. Here is a monopoly, compared with which, the worst monopolies of the old world sink into insignificance.—Never, we believe, under the blessed light of Heaven, was there a legalized business of equal atrocity. Fathers sell their own children, brothers their own sisters, (it may be for infamous purposes,) without much disrepute. Why should they not? "The most enlightened and virtuous nation upon earth" licenses it. Her officers and agents assist in it. According to her own writers, *Virginia* has become another *Guinea*, and Maryland and North Carolina no better. It is known that sons and daughters of distinguished citizens and high officers of this republic, have been sold and transported from Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia, and the Carolinas, to the cotton, rice, and sugar plantations of the southwest. Is this "to secure the blessings of liberty" to the men of the revolution, and to "their posterity?" Undoubtedly it was mainly this feature of the trade which made *Mr. Randolph*, living and speaking on the spot, denounce it as *worse than the African.* The *Rev. John Newton*, who resided nine years on the coast of Africa, as a slave trader, declared that he never knew, nor heard of parents selling their children there. In short, things have now come to that pass, that the reopening of the ports of the United States to the foreign slave trade, would be both just and humane, a real amelioration of the moral condition and political prospects of the Union. Because it would destroy a giant monopoly, and give to all who wish to participate in slave trading, an equal chance; because it would substitute a trade less demoralizing than the present; and because it would overthrow slavery in the old slave States, by destroying the breeding system, which alone sustains it.

This result of the operation of the Constitution was not foreseen. If it had been, it would never have been adopted. Had the price of slaves remained as it was when Washington wrote, his prediction would ere this have been fulfilled, not only in respect to the States mentioned, but probably also in respect to North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and other States. How different, in that case, would have been the history and present condition of this Union! Can there be a wonder that political corruption and riotous outrage are rife, when this system is nursed in our midst, and those who partake in its impurities and cruelties rule the land? If we continue to sustain it, we can expect noth

son, "by his exterminating thunder, will manifest his attention to the things of this world; and that they are not left to the guidance of a blind fatality."

The views of the framers and the accepters of the Constitution, expressed on innumerable occasions, prove beyond a reasonable doubt, that they intended and expected that the aliment of slavery, derived from slave trading, should at an early day be cut off. They permitted the African slave trade to continue *twenty years*, with the avowed purpose of supplying the States then in existence, and of avoiding a resort to a domestic slave trade. It is manifest that beyond that period, they did not intend that slave trading on the part of this republic should go. The addition of Louisiana, and the neglect of Congress to exercise the power of prohibiting an American slave trade, a power conferred in identical terms with that of abolishing the African, have completely frustrated the intention of the fathers of the Constitution on this vital point. We now claim that that intention be strictly fulfilled.

10. *We complain that we are placed in the dilemma of disobeying the dictates of conscience, or the requisitions of law in respect to fugitive slaves, and insurrections of slaves.*

To be compelled to seize and to massacre innocent and injured men, because they desire liberty, and because they make those heroic efforts and sacrifices to obtain it, which we celebrate as the height of human virtue and glory in our pilgrim and revolutionary ancestors, is a servitude more degrading than the physical bondage of the slave. Our situation, in this respect, is similar to that of the Russian serf, compelled to slaughter the oppressed Poles, or to conduct them to the vast prison-house of Siberia. Indeed, ours is the worst case of the two; because, as Mr. Jefferson justly said, "one hour" of southern "bondage is fraught with more evil than ages of that which we" and the people of Poland "rose in rebellion to oppose." As freemen, we have a right to be relieved from this servitude, more galling, if properly viewed, to the mind, than chains to the body; and we claim to be so relieved.

11. *We complain of the non-execution of the laws for preserving relations of peace and amity with foreign nations.*

At various periods of our national existence, armed and organized forces from the United States, under leaders, sometimes self-constituted, and at others abusing the authority of the Union, have made war and captures within the territory and jurisdiction of nations with whom we were enjoying peace and friendship. And these great wrongs have been perpetrated either with impunity, or with such slight animadversion on the part of the public authorities, as to leave us liable at all times to incur the imputation of national perfidy, and to be involved in the horrors of war, by factious or piratical associations and expeditions, formed and fitted out under the protection of the Union.

We regard slavery as the original and principal cause of these lawless and dangerous proceedings, which we fear are getting to be characteristic of our republic. We have recently had a narrow escape from war with the most powerful nation of Europe, on account of such proceedings. We should have had several wars in the progress of our career, on the same account, if the nations on whom we have permitted depredations, had not been too weak or too embarrassed to resent them. By such means, Spain was made to perceive that she could not retain Florida without maintaining a large standing army there. By such means, Texas has been severed from Mexico, undoubtedly with a view to its annexation to this Union. The example being set in these instances, and not only tolerated, but approved by the federal authorities, has diffused its infection over the whole country.

[The reasons why slave States, not restrained by a strong central government, are peculiarly prone to this species of aggression, appear to us to be:

1. Slavery generates a general recklessness of law and right, and substitutes for them the law of honor. This law is derived from feudal times—times eminently distinguished for warlike and predatory enterprises. As the law of honor is a law of war, and consistent with every variety of artifice and stratagem, which are wont to be brought to the aid of force or substituted for it, so is it wholly incompatible with modern civilization, modern law, and modern republicanism. Accordingly, we find some of the most distinguished statesmen of the South setting up as models of republicanism the semi-barbarous warriors of Lacedæmon, who butchered their prisoners of war or reduced them into slavery, and the splendid robbers of Rome, who did in like manner.

2. Slavery gives rise to a large class of freemen, who despise labor, and are too needy to live without it; and who look to the possessions of others for wealth, and to feats of daring and violence, for distinction.

3. American slavery occasions a restless cupidity of new and fertile territory, to be submitted to the exhausting process of slave cultivation.]

12. *Finally, and above all, we complain that the right of petition is trampled on.*

For the last ten years, our respectful petitions have either been evaded by a species of parliamentary legerdemain, or openly spurned. Our revolutionary fathers, in their declaration of rights, proclaimed it as a grievance that their petitions were not *answered*, except by new injuries. What would they have said, if those petitions had been *refused a hearing*, and at last contemptuously pushed from parliament and the throne? But royal or parliamentary tyranny never went thus far. The right of petition had been consecrated in the English bill of rights, which we inherited; and from the date of that document, neither king, lords, nor commons, ever dreamed that a respectful petition could be evaded, or refused a hearing. It was reserved for an American Congress, under a republican Constitution, renewing the consecration of this right, to commit these outrages upon the liberties of the people.

And while we have seen the insurrectionary acts of a slave legislature, controlling the legislation of Congress, and deciding the fate of the most important interests of the free States, we have also seen the friendly and constitutional representations and wishes of the legislatures of those States, spurned like our petitions. But these were not sufficient.—An attempt, more wounding to our sensibilities than all which has preceded it, has been made to trample down and disgrace John Quincy Adams, the venerable and heroic champion of the right of petition and the rights of the States.

Wherefore, we earnestly pray the Senate and House of Representatives to take into early consideration these great grievances, *which, if continued, cannot fail to affect the harmony and permanency of this Union;* and to propose amendments to the Constitution, and to pass laws, resolutions and orders, to the following purposes and effects; viz:

1. "To establish justice"—

By equalizing taxation.

By securing justice and impartiality in the expenditure and distribution of public moneys.

By securing the Indian tribes against removal or molestation.

By preventing capricious and sectional legislation, destructive to the industry of any portion of the Union.

By securing "to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities" of American citizens, in every other State.

2. "To ensure domestic tranquillity"—

By preventing congressional *and* executive breaches of the peace, assaults, batteries, and duels.

By putting an end to the reign of lynch law and mobs throughout the country.

By providing a plain, *speedy* and peaceful method of settling controversies between the general government and the States; and between different States.

By providing for the maintenance of the Constitution and laws of the United States, against infractions by particular States.

3. "To promote the general welfare"—

By preventing executive interference with the finances, currency, and commercial credit of the country.

By restoring a sound and uniform currency.

By preventing removals from office without cause.

By limiting the eligibility of the President to one term.

4. "To secure the blessings of liberty"—

By preventing the diplomacy, the influence, and the flag of the Union, from being used to support slavery and the slave trade throughout the world.

By abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the territories of the United States, and the American slave trade everywhere.

By relieving the free States from seizures of fugitive slaves within their limits; from requisitions to return them; or to fight, in any case, against the freedom of the enslaved.

By securing to us the free and lawful use of the post office of the United States.

5. To secure relations of peace and amity, and the observance of treaties with foreign nations—

By preventing the invasion of the territories, and depredations upon the citizens of nations at peace with the United States, by armed forces from the said States.

By preventing associations within the Union, for collecting money and furnishing arms, munitions and provisions for such forces, and fitting out expeditions for such purposes.

6. To secure the right of petition, and secure a respectful treatment by the national authorities, of the constitutional acts of the authorities of the several States.

From the Friend of Man.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO GERRIT SMITH, FROM ONE OF HIS TENNESSEE CORRESPONDENTS.

White slaves—Bullying the North—Slaveholders' rifles defending an anti-slavery lecturer—Cotton petition, &c.

KNOXVILLE, TE. March 14, 1842.

DEAR SIR—Slavery in principle is not confined to color at the South. Many, who are slaves, are as white as I am. Where the offspring has been for generations from a white father, until all trace of African blood has disappeared, yet, while they are the descendants of a slave, they are bought and sold like cattle; and, if women, often at a much higher price for being white. Had these despots the power, they would just as soon sell northern laborers for slaves, as the negroes.

The men or body of men, whom the South can bully most, they despise just in proportion to the concessions made. If our northern States take high ground, and maintain it firmly, they will be treated with respect and courtesy by the South. If they yield to their insolent and unjust demands, they will be treated with the scorn and contempt of vassals. Since New-York took a firm stand in resisting the unjust claim of Virginia, the North has been spoken of with more respect. The South thought the customary gasconade would bring her to terms. As she appeared refractory, Georgia and South Carolina thought, by uniting with Virginia, the object would soon be accomplished. I do most sincerely hope that not only New-York, but all the North, will be united in maintaing their rights, and resisting the unwarrantable demands of the South.

It is, I hope, too late for the North to be told, that slavery at the South has any power. It is tottering to its fall. One year of free discussion would overthrow it. Those who do not own slaves, and many who do, most earnestly wish its downfall. Slavery will never venture into the field. These despots know that they are powerless, but they hope to maintain an ascendancy by blustering and threatening. During the time that nullification was rife, I was in South Carolina. I was fully aware that the object was not dissolution, it was simply to bully the North into terms.

But little is said here about the affair of the Creole. No interest is manifested, to have the blacks restored to their masters. With the intelligent, there is no belief that they will be restored. I speak of East Tennessee; but this would apply to much of the South. In the late contest with Mr. Adams, the public sentiment here was generally with him. I hope these occurrences have done good at the North.

I met here my worthy young friend, William H. Dunn, of Blount county, who married the adopted daughter of Robert Boyle. He informed me, that about two weeks since, Rev. Thomas Kendall, the clergyman of the seceder church, (the same who was tarred and feathered by a mob in South Carolina some time since,) gave an anti-slavery address at Louisville, Blount county. Some men, who live in this county, hearing of the appointment, sent word that they would come down and mob him if he attempted to speak. The people sent word to them that they might come—they would be well prepared for them. They met, well armed, and (what may appear very extraordinary) there was a number of slaveholders there, with their rifles, to defend the liberty of speech. No attack was made—and had one been attempted, it would have been disastrous to the aggressors. It is true, that a very considerable portion of our slaveholders most sincerely desire the abolition of slavery. The laws do not permit them to emancipate them, to remain here; and were they emancipated, they would be the objects of persecution. They desire the whole fabric of slavery overthrown, so that the prosperity of the South may be placed on a durable basis.

In Cocke county there are two societies of the young men, recently formed for the public discussion of slavery and other subjects. Last week, and week before, the debate was, whether slavery or intemperance was the greatest national evil. The debate is to be continued. There is there no sign of opposition, that I have heard of. I am candid in the opinion, that if there was an anti-slavery press there, the public sentiment would sustain it.—Though in the present state of the question, it would not be expedient to attempt to establish one there.

A few days since, I met with an intelligent young man from Laurens district, South Carolina, who told me that there was much dissatisfaction there among the non-slaveholding part of the community, and that almost the only intelligence they get on the subject was what appeared in the National Intelligencer. The low price of cotton is doing much. Slave labor at present prices is worthless, or nearly so, for growing cotton. Sales, I am credibly informed, range in Augusta from 4 to 6 cents- some extra parcels a little higher. They are now becoming excessively alarmed about the culture of cotton in India. I have much wished that our northern people would petition Congress to repeal the duty on foreign cotton, as it adds but little or nothing to the revenue. The South claim to be opposed to protective duties. If the petition should state the prospect of getting a supply of cotton from the free laborers of India cheaper than it could be grown by slave labor in the United States, in as strong language as the facts would justify, it would be all the better. The petition would cause great excitement at the South, and would run through their papers.

The cotton growers have been willing to prostrate the North, and refuse their industry all protection. I should like to see what they would say in pleading for the protection of cotton. If the North would bring the South to terms on the subject of protection, it could be best done by showing them that they need it, and unless they would consent that the industry of the North be protected, they had no favors to expect.

From the Kingston (Jamaica) Morning Journal.

LABOR IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Complaints respecting the insufficiency of labor, and the conduct of some of the laborers, who do not, it is said, give an equivalent for the money they receive, continue to be made. They are not general, however, in any single parish, and appear to be confined to St. James's, St. Elizabeth, Manchester, and Vere. In St. Mary's, an injudicious attempt was made to reduce the price of labor, which has failed. It was injudicious, inasmuch as the time chosen was most improper. With his crop on the ground ready, or nearly so, to be taken off, the planter could scarcely hope to succeed in an attempt of the kind. It was not when labor was most required, that the one party should seek, or expect, to reduce its price, or the other would consent to such reduction. The attempt was also injudicious, inasmuch as the parties requiring labor were by no means unanimous in opinion upon the subject. One portion insisted upon a reduction in the price, whilst the other maintained that it was not too high, if a fair and honest day's labor was given; and required that more work should be done for the sum paid. The result, as may be anticipated, was, that those who stood out for a reduction in the price, had to give in. The other party contend, that they have succeeded in getting more work for the money; and if this be the case, the object, we should conclude, has been gained by all, although apparently one party has been defeated.—The planters only want value for their money; and thus obtained, it matters very little whether wages be at one shilling, or eighteen pence per day.

From the Friend of Man.

LETTER FROM GEORGE THOMPSON,

One of the three imprisoned abolitionists now in the State Prison of Missouri.

DEAR BROTHER SEYMOUR,—What short-sighted creatures—frail worms, we are. Little did we think, last summer, when consulting together about forming a colony to carry the gospel, to enlighten and evangelize the dark-minded Indians, that I should be here, and all human prospects that I shall be one of that number, cut off; but I feel that the Lord reigns, and knows better what we need than we do ourselves; and that all his ways are in righteousness and love. I can exclaim, with the Psalmist, 89th Psalm, "It is blessed to resign myself into His hands. I often think of you, and how delightful it would be to meet in your prayer meetings, and bow before the Lord together; but the thought that it is not the will of my Father, quiets my heart, and I am satisfied with the condition in which He has placed me, and "count my present trials small," feeling that heaven will make amends for all. You and Mrs. Seymour know from happy experience what it is to trust in God; and can realize some of my feelings when I see the hand of a kind Father applying the rod, and feel that it is in love, and shall better fit me for the mansions on high.

On the morning of the 27th November, a destructive fire broke out about one or two o'clock, and consumed the large buildings in which were most of the workshops. The cells were all saved, so that we have a shelter from the wintry blasts.—I did not know but I should be consumed in the flames; but committed myself to my Father's will, and felt that I could lie down and welter in the flame. I have heard two sermons since I have been here. It was delightful to hear the word preached. I hope the time will soon come when we can hear it every Sabbath. I may never again meet with you in the courts of the Lord. I ask an interest in yours, and in all the prayers of the brothers and sisters, that I may be what God would have me; and may we together sit down to the marriage supper of the Lamb, to praise Him forever. A. Work and J. E. Burr are well.

From the British and Foreign Reporter.

THE BEY OF TUNIS.

Answer of the Bey of Tunis to the address presented to him, thanking him for the preliminary steps which he had taken to abolish slavery in his dominions, signed by the British residents of Gibraltar, Cadiz, Florence, Naples, Leghorn, Smyrna, Tripoli, Malta, and Cozo.

[*Translation.*]

"Praise be to God! From the servant of God, Musheer Ahmed Bashaw Bey, sovereign prince of the dominions of Tunis, to the perfectly honored Englishmen united together for the amelioration of the human race, in the city or country of * * * May God honor them!

"We have received the letter which you have forwarded to us by the honored and revered Richardson, congratulating us upon the measures that we have adopted for the glory of mankind, to *distinguish them from the brute creation.*

"Your letter has filled us with joy and satisfaction.

"May God aid us in our efforts—may he enable us to accomplish the objects of our hope—and may he accept this our work!

"May you live continually under the protection of God Almighty. Given at Tunis, 26th day Elhojah, 1257, (7th Feb. 1842.)"

To this document, which has been kindly forwarded to us by Mr. Richardson, we have much pleasure in adding the following extract of a letter from him:

LAZARETTO OF MALTA, 2d March, 1842.

Dear Sir—I have only to request you to read the answer of the Bey of Tunis to the address which I presented to him, to prove to you that my mission, (I hope with the divine blessing,) has been perfectly successful. The Bey received me with the greatest kindness, and requested my acceptance of a snuff-box, set with diamonds, as a memorial of his friendship.

I went, whilst in Tunis, to see the demolished slave market. I felt deeply when I saw the ruin of this crying iniquity. Hundreds of years human beings had been exposed for sale in that place, like cattle! How strange, that a Mussulman State should tear down that den of traffic for the bodies and souls of men, while in Christian America this foul system still flourishes in such vigor!! How dreadful the responsibility of the Americans!

I made many inquiries as to the feeling of the Moors on this subject. I am most happy to say that the greater part are in favor of the Bey, while all obey. If slaves now are sold in Tunis, it is contraband, and with the greatest secresy. It is now only exchange; one proprietor giving his slave to another proprietor for his. But all this is done in darkness. No slave can be bought or sold by the laws of the country. The prohibition is complete and absolute. And many of the courtiers of the Bey, following his noble example, are liberating their slaves—*forever!* Yours, respectfully,

JAMES RICHARDSON.*

J. SCOBLE, Esq.

* I forgot to say, that, when the Bey received the address, he said personally to me, among other things—"I began with pleasure the abolition of slavery, and will not cease to prosecute the great work of emancipation, until I have completely extirpated slavery from my dominions."

Communications.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM LE ROY.

The circulation of the Anti-Slavery Standard among so many of divers opinions and modes of action, I hail as a cheering indication that the distinctions and prejudices of sect are rapidly disappearing under the light of gospel principles, and a higher civilization. On a proper scale of morality, Patriotism becomes Philanthropy, and Civilization *is* Christianity; a Christianity, too, practically embracing its essential elements of "Judgment, Mercy, and Faith"—which, while it omits not its tithe of "mint, annise, and cummin," yet overleaps the barrier of sect or nation, color or condition, and interlocks all human souls in a holy brotherhood.

Truth does not consist in certain isolated and independent propositions, as many seem to suppose. It is a system of universal harmonies, designed to work out the perfections of human character and condition; thus making men "free, indeed." The doctrine of human rights lies at the foundation of society and of religion. Hence when we sought to develop it with reference to African slavery, it was straightway seen to be universal in its application; and because it is so, it will ultimately overthrow all antagonist principles, however they may have become interwoven with the civilization and nominal religion of the age.

What a mighty revolution would be wrought in society, merely by the sincere application of *one* gospel maxim! "Bear one another's burdens." Our Saviour was a carpenter, and his apostles fishermen. Paul's hands ministered to his own necessities, that he might not be burdensome to his brethren. I trust the time is not far distant when every individual will consider it a duty to produce in value as much as he consumes, in his passage through this existence. If this system were adopted, how many of the modern arts for making money, how much tact and chicanery in business, how much professional duplicity, humbuggery, and entanglement, to appropriate the honest earnings of one individual to another, would be forever discarded! How soon would they come to be regarded as a base desecration of rational faculties, and an impeachment of God's wisdom, in affixing his immortal signet on a thing so selfish and so abject!

Another fundamental evil, to which you have frequently adverted, is the application of *physical* means to remedy *moral* evil. None but maniacs or idiots would try the opposite experiment of addressing the reason or conscience of a lamp-post; yet one experiment is scarcely less ridiculous than the other. A very large proportion of the crimes and miseries of earth have resulted from the application of this false principle. Gallows, batterings-rams, and cannon, have been tried for centuries, and failed most miserably in improving the character or condition of mankind. I wish those whose attachments are indissolubly wedded to physical force, would apply it to its appropriate work, for the benefit of stones, streams, &c.; and thus leave the principles of Christ, unobstructed by their hindrance, to work out the redemption of the world. *Matter* yields to *force;* but *evil* is to be overcome only with *good.* This is Christ's lever to overturn all wickedness.

At our Lyceum we have had four lectures on capital punishment; two (by Presbyterian clergymen) against its abolition, and two in favor of it. At South Le Roy, the county debating club discussed the subject two evenings; and twice, both judges and audience decided in favor of its abolition. The question, "Is war ever justifiable?" was likewise discussed two evenings; and I think that would have been decided in the negative, had it not been for the special pleading of the war party, after the question was submitted; as it was, there was a tie.—Everywhere I hear of young men discussing war, intemperance, and slavery. Unless a radical change comes over our leaders in Church and State, I predict that in a few years the eloquence of the nation will be transferred from the bar and the pulpit to the uncarpeted schoolhouse and workshop.

When you see the persecuted but fearless editor of the Liberator, tell him, as a small item of encouragement, that a Presbyterian farmer, near South Le Roy, has a very happy and promising little son, named Lloyd Garrison. Our eldest we called Irving, for the author of the Sketch Book; thus our tastes vary.

CYRUS THOMPSON.

LETTER TO CHARLES MARRIOTT.

CINCINNATI, 3d mo. 12th, 1842.

I was lately drawn into a little tour, through rivers of Ohio mud, to visit some settlements of liberated blacks in Highland county. They reside on a fine tract of land, bequeathed to them by their old master, after he had worn them out in his service at the South. I was much interested, both painfully and pleasantly. It was painful to see so many human beings laid aside, like worn-out washing-machines, and with almost as little mind.

They are cumberers of the ground, literally verifying the anti-abolition statement, that emancipated slaves are not able to take care of themselves. They were Mississippi field-hands, which I apprehend are the worst class. They dread labor, even on their own fields; and had rather go hungry and beg, than work. They believe in witchcraft; and were fully convinced that a recent death by drowning was in consequence of it. They do not know a letter of the alphabet; and many of them are dishonest, and fond of whisky. Truly this is a darkly-shaded picture. But then it gave me such pleasure to behold the fine flock of healthy, bright, intelligent children! We visited the school twice. It is taught by a fine, energetic young man, David Allen, Abraham's son;* trained both by precept and example to be the friend of the slave. For the scanty recompense of $20 per quarter, he endures exile from a charming domestic circle, where he is almost idolized, denies himself all the usual recreations of his age, and tramps to his laborious task through all weathers, without a solitary associate to beguile the time not required in school. This lad has labored most faithfully; and some fifteen or twenty have improved surprisingly. A number read extremely well, and nearly all are good spellers; a few were very much interested in mental arithmetic. His school comprises young men and women, as well little A. B. C. folks; but his government is so calm and dignified, that it commands the respect of all ages. A right education is all that is necessary to render the rising generation useful to themselves and the community.

Near the old cabin in which the school was held, I found the body of a hewed log-house, the prepared rafters decaying on the ground. I was told that a preacher came among them three years ago, and stimulated them to put up a house, for the double purpose of meeting, and a school; but not a stroke was struck after he left them.

Their land is a noble, rich tract, held under trustees, and in some way secured to them and their heirs. Rightly managed, it is capable of enriching those who cultivate it.

I suppose thou hast begun to guess my object? Candidly I wish to enlist thee as a warm advocate for the religious and moral improvement of this deeply-injured class of our fellow-beings; and to collect from the willing-hearted abolitionists a few dollars to finish their well-begun building. I intend that every able-bodied man and lad among them shall contribute their own labor toward it. Still there are glass, nails, and carpenters' wages; and it is impossible to raise the money here.—Friends are in a strange state; they have so much zeal to maintain the "order of society," than they can do nothing else. I ask only a modest quarter of a dollar or fifty cents from a few.

LYDIA P. MOTT.

* Abraham Allen was a highly-respectable member of the Society of Friends.

PHILADELPHIA MEETING.

At a meeting of the abolitionists of the city and county of Philadelphia, held fifth month, (May) 4, 1842:—Henry Grew was called to the Chair, and Haworth Wetherald was appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions, after being discussed by H. C. Wright, Charles C. Burleigh, and Dr. McCune Smith, of New-York, Thomas Earle and Calvin Pepper, of Albany, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, Congress has no right to require State officers, as such, to aid in the arrest and return of fugitive slaves:—and the States are not required by the Constitution to legislate in aid of the slaveholder:—And, whereas, "the States might clearly prohibit their magistrates from any interference in the case,"—Therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to petition the legislatures of all the free States to prohibit their officers and citizens from interfering, in any way, to *aid slaveholders in capturing and returning* fugitive slaves.

Whereas, neither constitutions nor laws can ever abrogate the principles of natural and equal justice:—Therefore,

Resolved, That if any portion of the Constitution of the United States is intended to lend the aid of the government, or require that of any portion of the people to the enslaving of human beings, or the keeping of them in slavery, we do unhesitatingly pronounce all such portions to be immoral and unjust, and that it is the solemn duty of the States, and the people, forthwith to abrogate the same.

Resolved, That we recommend the constant petitioning of Congress and the State legislatures, for the alteration of all constitutional provisions, and all laws which give any sanction or support to slavery.

Resolved, That while we hold to the unqualified right of the people, freely to discuss all proposed or imagined changes in the form and nature of the government, we are of opinion that there is no reasonable ground, at this time, for advocating a dissolution of the Union on account of slavery; inasmuch as neither the people of the northern States, nor the abolitionists generally, have as yet endeavored, by petition and all other proper means, to procure such alterations of the Constitution as shall exonorate the government and the people from all participation in slavery.

HAWORTH WETHERALD, Secretary.

TALES OF OPPRESSION.

BY ISAAC T. HOPPER.

No. LVI.

The Foreign Slave.

The act of Congress, prohibiting the importation of slaves, took effect at the commencement of the year 1808. I think it was in the, first month of that year, a Frenchman arrived in Philadelphia, from one of the West India islands, and brought with him a slave, whom he took before John Douglass, one of the aldermen of that city, and had him bound to serve him seven years in Virginia. I was informed that this was done under the advice of Dennis Cottineau, a Frenchman, who had resided several years in Philadelphia, and was mostly applied to by his countrymen who needed advice. After the indenture was executed, the slave was committed to prison for safe-keeping. About dusk, one of the keepers called upon me, and informed me of the circumstance; he also said that the master intended to take him to the South early the next morning.

I had not at the time seen the law above referred to; but concluded, from what I had heard of it, that the man was entitled to his freedom. In order, therefore, to detain him till his case could be inquired into, I procured a warrant for debt, and lodged it at the prison. Early the next morning, the Frenchman called for his slave: but the keeper refused to discharge him, until he would pay my demand for one hundred dollars. He applied to an attorney, who obtained a habeas corpus, to bring the case before the Mayor's court.

A little after ten o'clock, as I was on my way to the prison, I was met in the street by one of the keepers, who informed me that the colored man was in court. I asked how that could be, as I had received no notice.—He said the Recorder did not think it necessary I should be notified; and that he had made some very severe strictures on my conduct. I immediately went to the court, which was thronged with people. I soon discovered that something unusual was going on; for all eyes seemed fixed upon me, and a lane was made for me through the crowd. I soon stood before the court.—Mahlon Dickinson was the Recorder, and he was in the act of giving his decision on the case; in closing which, he said that my conduct, upon that occasion, was extremely reprehensible; that the man was not my debtor, and I could have no possible object but to cause delay, vexation, and expense. The lawyers seemed a good deal tickled to hear me so roughly handled. I stood directly before the Recorder, meanwhile, looking him full in the face. As soon as he paused, I embraced the opportunity to address the court. "I respectfully ask the favor of being heard for a few minutes before this case is finally disposed of," said I; "and I presume this request will not be deemed unreasonable, inasmuch as I find I am the subject of pretty severe animadversion; and I think I can soon satisfy the court that it is unmerited." The Recorder paused, and said, "Well, Mr. Hopper, what have you to say in justification of your very extraordinary proceedings?" I replied, "it was true that the man was not my debtor; but the court had greatly erred in supposing that I had any improper motive in taking the steps I had, in relation to the business. The court would recollect that Congress had lately passed an act, prohibiting any person from bringing slaves into this country. I had not seen the act, but I had enough to satisfy me that its provisions embraced the case then before the court." Jared Ingersoll, an old and respectable lawyer, who was present, remarked, "Please your honors, I believe Mr. Hopper is correct. I have the National Intelligencer, containing the law, at my office; and will send for it, if you wish to see it." His office was in the same street, and the paper was soon brought into court. J. Ingersoll pointed out the section having reference to the case, and I read it to the court; taking good care that all in the room should hear; and placing a strong emphasis on such parts as particularly related to the case then under consideration.

I then laid the paper on the table before me, and observed that I thought the court must now be convinced that the measures I had pursued were perfectly correct; and that their censures, which had been so liberally bestowed, were quite uncalled for. The counsel for the claimant said that a newspaper was not legal evidence of the existence of the law. I answered that the court knew I was not a lawyer; but I had heard the lawyers talk about *prima facie* evidence; and I presumed that the paper produced was at least of that character; more especially, as it was the government paper, in which the laws were published, for the information of citizens; and that the court would detain the man until an authenticated copy of the law could be obtained. After considerable had been said, the court ordered the man to be detained in custody, until a copy of it should be procured. The attorney for the claimant then abandoned the case, and the man was set at liberty. There were a large number of spectators, both white and black; and as soon as the court announced their decision, the court-room rung with "Hurrah, for Mr. T. Hopper!" by which appellation I was frequently called.

Several years afterwards, since I have resided in New-York, as I was returning from Philadelphia, I met with Mahlon Dickinson on board the steamboat; and in the course of conversation, I asked him if he recollected the above circumstances. He replied, pleasantly, "Indeed I do. thought I *had* you, and I intended to give it to you; but you slipped through my fingers."

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN, 1st of 3d mo. 1842.

DEAR FRIEND,—Whether it is that "distance lends enchantment to the view," or whether a close sympathy with you on several of the great questions of philanthropy which are now on the great platform in your and our land, may not be the stronger cord of our drawing towards you, may be left as matter for solution hereafter; but so it is, that whenever I hear of an opportunity to America, there is forthwith an almost irresistible impulse to take up my pen and commence scribbling.—Although I see pretty plainly, *I for once* will tire out my transatlantic friends with my crude effusions. But *they* have this remedy, while I have the pleasure of writing, they can easily leave the reading of them for some "more convenient" opportunity; in which position I have one letter at present of fifteen pages; but depend upon it, *not* from your land.

You will see, by what reaches you from our side of the water, that things are rapidly coming to a crisis in England. There are on one side, famishing millions, who see no prospect but starvation before them; on the other hand, a heartless aristocracy, who, rolling in wealth, luxury, idleness and dissipation, hold their grasp on the subsistence of the masses, and will not let it go. On the one hand, children in myriads wanting bread, and sinking into the grave—their young limbs attenuated—their little frames wasted—their few days, days of suffering—consumed by slow famine; on the other, one young scion of royalty, cradled in silver and gold—kings and potentates gathering around him—the subsistence of thousands lavished on him—sums already spent on him enough to arouse to the utmost a starving people. Witness the christening, at which there was plate displayed to the value of two millions; (at the banquet,) and what was still more disgusting, the mockery of his "god parent," promising for him, while surrounded with such a mass of pride, luxury, and lavish expense, as the world could hardly exceed, that he would renounce the pomp and vanity of the world, &c. &c. Surely, when we see such exhibitions as this, we need not wonder if the people, led on by such examples, are on the one hand very irreligious; on the other, that they are ready, urged by starvation, to rush into acts which would plunge themselves and their country into still greater suffering.

It is perhaps only telling you old news, to allude to the present position of parties in England. Joseph Sturge, one of the present leaders of the anti-corn law movement, has for some time seen that the majority of the House of Commons was so great against the people, that it was hopeless to expect anything; and he has in consequence thrown himself entirely into the suffrage question. The result has proved that his anticipations were right. On the division on Lord John Russell's fixed duty motion, (8s. per qr.) in opposition to Sir Robert Peel's "sliding scale," there was a great majority in favor of the latter; while on Villier's motion for the entire repeal, there was a majority of upwards of 300 for the ministers—90 voting for "total abolition," 393 against it. The consequence is, the cry for extended suffrage is spreading far and wide; meetings are everywhere being held, resolving that the chartists are *right*—of course not in the *physical force part*—or rather adopting Joseph Sturge's declaration, which declares extended suffrage the only remedy. There is also a memorial to the Queen, to the same effect, in course of signature; while O'Connell has come out with a universal suffrage petition, which is intended to be signed in every parish in Ireland. Which party will conquer, or rather how long a heartless aristocracy will hold against a discontented and suffering people, is a problematical question. That the latter will undoubtedly conquer, there can be no doubt.

But if the position of political affairs is full of big results with us, surely it is not less so with you. The late doings in Congress, the attack on J. Q. Adams—the case of the Creole—the right of search question—the machinations of the slaveholders to secure (vain trusts) their human property. All these are to me of the most leeply absorbing character, as being unequivocal evilences of "signs of the times." Yes, the slaveholding system is shaken to the centre, the planters feel it to be so—there is an end to the cry, that the abolitionists were not worth minding, that silent contempt was all they leserved. In all that is going on, I see matter of intense gratulation, marred only by the fear lest a rupture, either at home or with us, should take place; but most certainly the latter can be avoided, if the right thinking portion will only be firm.

I think it is so palpable, that he who runs may read, that the slaveholding system amongst you is tottering to its foundation—that the southerners feel they are surrounded with Madison Washingtons and Ben Blacksmiths, genuine emanations from Cinque and his compeers; and that they feel as though they knew not the moment when the storm would burst. Such a political scrawl for one who eshews politics! but still all must feel interested in the political aspect of great questions, in which human freedom is at stake.

I am glad to say, that our temperance reformation progresses nobly. Matthew is as busy as ever. The people rapidly rising in the scale of intelligence, and improvement. Affectionately,

R. ALLEN.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1842.

UNMASKING.

The late debate in the House of Representatives, upon the motion to strike from the appropriation bill the item for a full minister to Mexico, was an occasion of throwing down a few masks. Men are true to their *instincts*, when they are false to everything else. I have always maintained that the strongest desire of acquiring Texas was in the old slave-breeding States. Accordingly, Messrs. Botts and Wise, from the worst portions of the oldest and worst slave-breeding State, are out and out for annexation. The former modestly proposes to give up the project, if we will give up our abolition. A fine reciprocity here! If you will give up doing right, we will give up doing wrong. If you will cease to insist upon what is just and equal, we will give up our grand scheme of land robbery. But if there were no other objections to the proposed league, I doubt the faith of our southern brethren, in all things touching slavery. I fear that when they had got possession of the consideration, they would treat us as they did the Indians, when they had got their lands.

Mr. Wise made, what he probably considered, a very sly attempt "to come paddy over us," by flattering us that if Texas were annexed, we (abolitionists) should be able "to reach slavery" within it; which we cannot do now. The metamorphoses of Milton's devil, for furthering his project of ruin, must be forgotten, before Mr. Wise can walk into us, at this rate. "Reach it," indeed! when a petition, a representative, or a State legislature, cannot even obtain *a hearing against* slavery in the *District of Columbia!* An admirable mate is this Wise, for the editor of the *Courier and Enquirer. Par nobile fratrum.*

As Wise grew warm, he spoke with fiendish exultation of war, conquest, and plunder, in Mexico; of slavery being relieved of the barrier there, and "pouring itself over" the continent, without restraint or limit. Aye, aye; that very slavery, which, to enable "the philanthropists to reach," Texas was just now to be annexed! It is more cause for weeping than ridicule, to see such hardened and shameless profligacy in the counsels of the nation.

Wise is from the old "hot-bed of slavery;" the eastern shore of Virginia. In his district, notwithstanding the diabolical velocity of the breeding machinery, the constituency is progressively diminishing, by sale and transportation! For light on this point, we refer to a speech of *Mr. Gentry,* of Tennessee, delivered in the House of Representatives, March 28th, 1842.

Let abolitionists beware how they are flattered by compliments to their vigilance, in preventing the annexation of Texas. *It is not yet prevented.* Observe well the statement made by Mr. Slade, in Congress: "Petitions do not come in so numerously, because the northern people think the danger is over. *It is far from being over.*" In fact, the danger was never so great as at the present time. Let abolitionists see to it, and be not weary in well doing."—D. L. C.

THE AFFGHAN MASSACRE.

The British appear to me to have been justly punished in this dreadful affair. The war was one of usurpation. Affghanistan lies in the road from Europe to India. Russia was advancing in that road in a manner, which alarmed Britain, and she seized Affghanistan to push her outposts further west. The pretext of the measure was the restoration of Shoojah al Mulk, (a prince justly deposed,) to the throne of Affghanistan. Whether he was justly deposed or not, he was, and is detested by the people, while his able and accomplished rival, Dost Mohammed, is exceedingly beloved. The dethronement and captivity of the latter excited the liveliest sympathy even of the British officers and soldiers, who were obliged to be the instruments of it.

Of course the British were not less hated than their tyrannical, and treacherous protegé, Shoojah. The latter, thinking thereby to render himself popular, turned against his protectors as soon as he was fairly established on his throne, and sought to conciliate the people by sacrificing his benefactors. The English accounts of the late disaster, insinuate that the intrigues of Shoojah were at the bottom of it. Be that as it may, it is a far worse case than that of the Black Hole of Calcutta, which led to the occupation of India. If it were possible for a small voice to reach Sir Robert Peel, and his colleagues, we would intreat them to pause at this stage of injustice and bloodshed. Is the world to be forever acting over these bloody state dramas? The friendship of the Affghans, which justice and magnanimity at this crisis would secure forever, would be a better barrier against Russia, than a thousand forts, and a hundred thousand troops.

D. L. C.

MR. JUDD'S SERMON.

For an extract from this celebrated sermon, see the last page. It is too much the fashion to turn aside the application of true principles for fear of offense to popular idols. It is time for people to learn that the American Revolution was one of the best of wars, and therefore bad is the best. Mr. Judd is to be congratulated that he has been so early called to take up the Cross for Truth's sake. He needs no better vindication of his course than is offered by himself as follows; had it been thus prefaced when he delivered it, the legislature of Maine might perhaps have had their memories refreshed concerning the character and pretensions of the Christian religion; ideas which seem to have needed to be disinhumed in their minds from under the tinsel rubbish of 4th of July Orations:

"The writer of this discourse is a minister of that gospel which was ushered into the world with glad tidings of peace, and left to the world with a promise of peace; whose life and soul, practice and doctrine are peace among men. He believes that *all* war is wrong in principle, erroneous in policy, corrupt in practice, disastrous in effect. By whomsoever undertaken, and for what purpose soever prosecuted, it abounds in calamities and wrongs of every description. He believes that in *any* event of war, the best of men are unnaturalized and depraved, and the best of purposes sullied and

the illusion of war, by entering its most *sacred* retreats, and showing that an essential evil cleaves to the *system*, and that immoralities are inborn in its *purest* sources. He protests that he has no wish to reflect upon the Fathers of the Revolution, as noble a race of men as the earth affords, in every *other* capacity; but facts developed in this discourse serve to indicate that in their *war* capacity, they were not proof against that gorgon face, which turns everything it looks upon into another nature."

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

It is really curious to observe the contradictory accounts from these islands. The New-York American gives the following news from Jamaica:

Flour $9, pork 16, lard 8 cents.
The blacks are as turbulent as ever.
The grand plantation, near Falmouth, which in former times produced 600 hogsheads a year, last year only brought 20!
The merchants were failing in all the towns of the island, and men who a few weeks ago were deemed beyond the reach of misfortune, are now reduced to poverty. Business of all kinds dull.—*New Orleans American.*

On the same day, the New-York Express contains the following:

The sugar crop is now going on in the islands. In Barbadoes, St. Lucia, and Jamaica, it promises very well. The Jamaica papers anticipate a large increase over the short crops of the last two *very dry* years. Already they are beginning to be alarmed, least the increase in the amount of the crop should produce a fall of price.—*Demerara Gazette.*

It might be very difficult to reconcile such jarring statements, had we not a clue to the mystery, in the fact that one of these items is taken from a *New Orleans* paper, and the other from a *West India* paper. Unfortunately, all the news from Mexico and the West Indies comes to us via. New Orleans. None but the *unfavorable* news is forwarded, and even that is abridged, mutilated, and modified, to answer slaveholding purposes. We are sure to be told of *short crops*; but the fact that they were occasioned by a *drought*, of very remarkable severity and long continuance, is kept carefully in the back-ground; it is all charged upon *emancipation*.

The New Orleans paper says truly, however, that the blacks are as turbulent as ever; for the fact is, they were never turbulent at all. They merely show that their nature is like that of white people, who will not let themselves for sixpence, if they can earn a shilling on their own farms or gardens.

The New-York Courier and Enquirer makes a precious jumble. It endeavors to prove that England never sincerely opposed slavery, except when she supposed it would not interfere with her *own interests*; and then goes on to show that the British West Indies have been *ruined* by emancipation, as everybody might have known they would be.

LETTERS FROM NEW-YORK.—No. 24.

Miller is preaching every evening here, and draws crowds to hear him. You know he founds his theory on the prophecy of Daniel; and by comparing intervals between epochs, such as the Babylonish captivity, the coming of Christ, &c. he supposes that he has arrived at the exact meaning of "times and a time and a half a time." Like all theories founded on the literal interpretation of Scripture, it admits of much being said on both sides. The whole question would interest my mind so little, that I should find it difficult to give the argument a patient investigation. What matters it to me, whether the world is destroyed in 1843, or 18,443? For *me* it must soon cease to exist, even if nature pursues its usual course. And what will it concern my spirit in the realms beyond, whether this ball of earth and stones still continues its circling march through space, or falls into the bosom of the sun? Let spirit change forms as it will, I know that nothing is really lost. The human soul contains within itself the universe. If the stars are blotted out, and the heavens rolled up as a scroll, they are not lost. They have merely dropped the vesture that we saw them by. "Life never dies; matter dies off it, and it lives elsewhere."

My belief in spirit is so strong, that to me matter appears the illusion. My body never seems to me to be myself. Death never seems to me an end of life, but a be inning. I suppose it is owing to this vivid and realizing sense of spiritual existence, that the destruction of the visible world would have so little power to affect me, even if I foresaw its approach. It would be but a new mode of passing into life. For the earth I have the same sort of affection that I have for a house in which I have dwelt; but it matters not to me whether I pass away from it, or we pass away together. If I live a true and humble life, I shall carry with me all its forms of love and beauty, safe from the touch of material fire. "What would you be doing?" said one to me, "if you knew that Miller's theory were certainly true?" "Just what I am now doing," I replied; "endeavoring to discharge my duty in the fear of God, and with love to my neighbor." Liable as we are to drop into the grave at every moment, it is strange that the idea of the end of the world should be so terrific as it is to many. It must be because we realize the existence of matter so much more distinctly than we do that of spirit.

Thousands of minds *are* in a state of intense alarm, in consequence of Miller's preaching; but I have heard of very few instances of stolen money restored, falsehoods acknowledged, &c. as a preparation for the dreaded event. One man of whom I bought some calico, took two cents a yard less than he asked. When I thanked him, he said, "I suppose you are surprised that I should diminish the price, after you have bought the article; but the fact is, I have been hearing Mr. Miller, and I believe he is in the right. If we are all to come to an end in '43, it is best to be pretty moderate and fair in our dealings." "But we cannot come to an end," said I. "Oh, I meant the world, and our bodies," he replied. "And if they come to an end in '98 instead of '43, is it not still best to be moderate and fair in our dealings?" He admitted the premises; but as one admits an abstraction.

A prophet who appeared in London, many years ago, and predicted the destruction of the world, from Scripture authority, produced a much more decided effect in driving people into good works. Under his preaching very large sums of money were restored, and seventy thousand persons were married, who had formed illicit connexions.

This reminds me of a fine old building, lately demolished in the north part of Boston. It was built by Sir Harry Falkland, who held a high office under the crown, in old colonial days. I think Cooper has described it, in some of his early works. When I saw it, it was inhabited by several laboring families, and was in a poor state of preservation. But through all the dust and scratches, I could perceive that the tesselated floor, of various colored woods, with the baronet's coat of arms in the centre, had once been very beautiful. The panels were a series of landscapes in gilded borders; and every now and then, in some closet or recess, one was startled by an owl, a falcon, or an eagle, done in fresco. Tradition said that Lady Falkland required her daughters to dance on the variegated oaken floor, with waxed shoes, till it shone like a mirror. When one of the daughters was married, the little slave, who brought wine and cake on a silver salver, tripped on the smooth surface; whereupon she received a whipping; as have many other persons in this world, for tripping in paths made needlessly slippery.

Tradition further says that Lady Falkland was not always the wife of Sir Harry. She accompanied him when he was ambassador to Portugal, and lived with him without the sanction of the law, for several years. The great earthquake of 1755 came; and Lisbon reeled and tottered from its foundations. They saw houses crack asunder, and the earth yawn in the streets. They thought the end of the world had come; and the first thing they did was to run to a church, and beseech a priest to marry them, amid the heaving and trembling of the elements.

I wish Miller would go to the South. He would have numerous converts; for in a slaveholding region, both the master and his victim have a natural tendency to clothe religion in forms of superstition and terror; and if they believed his theory, they would emancipate by thousands; notwithstanding their parental fear that the poor creatures could not take care of themselves.—L. M. C.

LEADING AND DRIVING.

When Friend Hopper resided in Philadelphia, his attention was drawn to a colored printer, by the name of Cain, who was remarkable for profane swearing.—Neither persuasion nor rebuke had any effect to change this bad habit. One day, Isaac encountered him in the street, quarreling, and pouring forth volleys of oaths that made one shudder. Having faith in fines and constables, Friend Hopper took him before a magistrate, who fined him for blasphemy.

Twenty years afterward, Isaac again met the man, whom he had not seen for a very long time. His outward appearance was much changed for the worse; his garments were tattered and his person emaciated. This touched the Friend's heart; he stepped up, shook hands, and spoke kindly to the forlorn being. "Dost thou remember me," said he; "and how I caused thee to be fined for swearing?" "Yes, indeed I do. I remember how many dollars I paid, as well as if it were but yesterday." "Well, did it do thee any good?" "No, never a bit. It made me mad to have my money taken from me."

Friend Hopper's bump of conscientiousness is large. Having invited Cain to walk in, he reckoned up the interest on the fine during the interval, and repaid every cent. "I *meant* it for thy good," said he; "and I am sorry I did thee harm."

Cain's countenance changed, and the tears rolled down his cheeks. He took the money, with many thanks, became a quiet man, and was heard to swear no more.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Our gifted friend C. C. Burleigh has lately held a public discussion on this subject, in Philadelphia, with the Rev. W. L. McCalla, the Presbyterian clergyman, who urged "emigrants" to Texas, holding before them the golden images and candlesticks of Mexico, half covered with a veil of facetious ambiguity. It would naturally be expected that such a man would quibble rather than argue, evade rather than reply, and appeal to prejudice rather than reason. That such was the case, seems to be the universal testimony of those present. C. C. Burleigh was generally admitted to have argued with great acuteness and clearness, as well as eloquence. The Nazarene, published in that city, says: "Every argument, every sentence, in favor of the death punishment was fairly met and ably refuted. Of this we have not heard a doubt expressed; nor do we believe there was one left upon any mind.—Never did an advocate of correct principles obtain a more perfect and triumphant victory than did Mr. B. on this occasion."

OMENS.

The ancient Romans, as is well known, thought much of omens, particularly those connected with the flight of birds. In connection with this ancient superstition, my mind was much impressed with an incident I read in the news some ten or twelve years ago. In Maryland, the frontier of the slave and free States, there occurred a remarkably fierce flight between two eagles in the air.

As the crowd stood gazing upon the prolonged struggle, a mulatto fired at them, and both eagles fell dead at his feet.

Speaking of omens, the great race between the North and the South, on Long Island, was decided on the tenth; the same day that the American Anti-Slavery Society held its anniversary. *The Northern horse beat.*

OUR OFFICE.

We mentioned a few weeks ago that many complaints of irregularity in the delivery of our paper came to us from the eastern route. We felt perfectly sure that the papers were punctually and carefully mailed; and investigation into individual cases confirms this. With the exception of two or three cases, where names were mistaken on account of illegible writing, the difficulty has always been traced to the negligence of postmasters. We are not given to crowing, but we will affirm that no newspaper-office in the country has better printers, or more honest and careful superintendent and clerk. Again we ask our subscribers to inform us immediately when irregularities occur.

THE MEMORIAL FROM NORTHAMPTON.

We would call attention to this document on our first page. It well deserves a careful perusal for the amount of historical information it contains, bearing important relation to the present state of the country. It was put forth by a large committee of the principal inhabitants, and signed with remarkable unanimity by men of all parties, sects, and classes; and it is one significant sign of the times that four fifths of the signers were persons hitherto indifferent to abolition, or opposed to it. Is the South blind, that she does not see in these things more than "a handful of vulgar fanatics?"

THE MECHANIC.

The title of a well-written, neatly-printed story, of two hundred and nineteen pages, by Frances H. Whipple; dedicated to the mechanics of Rhode Island. We welcome this volume, as we do any agent that strives to infuse healthy and rational views on the subject of manual labor. To use the author's own words: "The generous, liberal thought, the penetrating, truth-loving eye can perceive the excellence and beauty of true, manly labor. Such will not look upon it merely as a mode of getting bread; but as the gymnasium of that great academy called Life, wherein the scholar's soul may be exercised according to its various capacities, so it may gather the truest and the noblest strength; and without which, strength is not."

BENJAMIN LAY.—Those new subscribers who wished to begin with the history of this eccentric, but most valuable Friend, are respectfully informed that an unexpected increase of subscribers, coming all at once, took up all the numbers of the paper in which the history commences, and we have therefore been unable to comply with their request.

☞ The Acknowledgments are laid over this week, owing to the press of business during the Anniversary.

Anti-Slavery Items.

ERIN GO BRAGH.—We have just received from Richard Allen, the well-known philanthropist of Dublin, TEN THOUSAND more signatures to accompany the SIXTY THOUSAND which are already appended to the famous Irish address! Will Bishop Hughes venture to pronounce these also to be spurious? Well, at the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, on Tuesday the tenth day of May, he and all other sceptics and revilers shall have an opportunity to see and to examine the address and the signatures, and to pronounce judgment upon their authenticity in the presence of assembled thousands. No backing out!—*Liberator.*

BRAZIL.—The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter states, that the slave trade has increased dreadfully under the protection of the present ministry, who favor it in every possible way. Fifteen hundred new negroes from the coast of Africa were seen in one house; and five hundred were lodged under the same roof with the chief officer of police at Ponto de Caju, about a quarter of a mile from the emperor's palace at St. Christopher's. The chief officer of the custom house, Leopoldo Augusto da Camara Lima, has been dismissed from his situation, for having offended the slave traders by a conscientious discharge of his official duties. Brazil entered into a treaty, in 1831, to prohibit the slave trade throughout her dominions; but since that time 400,000 Africans have been illicitly introduced into the empire as slaves.

HURRA FOR LIBERTY!—It is said they are selling slaves at auction in Texas to help them raise money to fight for freedom.

A PRO-SLAVERY VERDICT.—Not long ago, Mr. Howard of New Bedford, *Mass.* on "whose complexion the sun had looked," was dragged from the cars at Taunton depot, and treated in the most shameful manner, by Mr. Bird, the conductor, and his associates. The Liberator says: "So gross was the outrage, that even some of our pro-slavery journals expressed great disgust and indignation in view of it; and we have not heard any justification of the conduct of Bird from any quarter."

An action has, however, been brought in Taunton against Howard for an alledged assault and battery upon the conductor; and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty! The foreman was a Quaker, "Bird was the only witness on behalf of the prosecution; while the defendant had three good witnesses who positively contradicted his statement. It is said the verdict gives universal dissatisfaction; and that Judge Strong, after hearing the witnesses for the prosecution, wished to rule the case out of court, believing they had failed to make out their case; but the county attorney insisted on its going to the jury—doubtless feeling confident in his own mind of the result. It seems he did not reckon without his host.

A VOICE FROM THE MORMONS.—General Bennett, chief of the city of Nauvoo, Illinois, comes out in the following style: "I gave slavery a full and fair investigation years ago—I swore in my youth that my hands should never be bound, my feet fettered, nor my tongue palsied—I am the friend of *Liberty*, UNIVERSAL LIBERTY, both civil and religious. I ever detested servile bondage. I wish to see the shackles fall from the feet of the oppressed, and the chains of slavery broken. I hate the oppressor's grasp and the tyrant's rod; against them I set my brows like brass, and my face like steel; and my arm is nerved for the conflict." * * * "Great God! has it come to this,—that the free citizens of the sovereign State of Illinois, can be taken and immured within the walls of a Missouri penitentiary for twelve long years, for such a crime as God would regard as a virtue? Simply for pointing bondmen to a state of liberty and law!"

CUBA.—The London Morning Post announces that the Spanish minister has been instructed to apply to Lord Aberdeen for Mr. Turnbull's immediate removal from the consulship of Havana.

ALLIES OF A CHRISTIAN NATION.—It was stated in the papers, a short time ago, that a demand had been presented to the United States treasury, for payment for the bloodhounds used in the Florida war. The department declined having any thing to do with the matter, and the claim was referred to Congress.

NOTICE.—The subscriber would respectfully inform his numerous friends in the United States, that he is about changing his residence from Toronto to the western district of Canada, for the purpose of founding a manual labor institution; and that his post office address will hereafter be, "Dawn Mills, county of Kent, Western District, Canada; where letters, papers, packages, boxes &c., will be gratefully received. Boxes from the East should be sent by the way of Buffalo and Detroit.

HIRAM WILSON.

Hamilton, January 24, 1842.

N. B. All anti-slavery and religious newspapers friendly to the Canada mission, will please copy the above notice. H. W.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—Some time ago, the Philanthropist called for "a National Convention," to define the position of the "liberty party." The Peoples' Advocate reiterates the call. It says "the address adopted by the convention, though an able document, does not state with sufficient definiteness what are the positions to which anti-slavery views must lead us in reference to many great questions before the nation. It does not touch the question of a protective tariff, and only indirectly that of a National Bank;" &c. If the party don't run against a snag whenever these questions come up, we are mistaken.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from St. Croix, says: "I have learned here, what I did not know before, that the British, instead of liberating slaves captured on the coast of Africa or in this neighborhood, apprentice them at Cuba or in the Brazils, for a term of years, say ten; and that the captain and crew receive at Cuba $16 for each slave so apprenticed. In Brazil, it is said, $50. At the end of the time not one in a thousand is ever found. They are certified to be dead.

The real truth probably is, that some unprincipled captains play such tricks, in defiance of the laws of their government.

THAT SLAVE.—We have been informed that the one slave which was returned with the census of New Hampshire, was a female slave of a southern lady visiting the neighboring town of Hollis, when the census was taken. *Nashua Tel.*

That slave, had she been in Massachusetts, would have been *no slave*, but a free woman; and, had she desired it, she would have found those who would see her protected in her just and legal rights; though we have some "*lovers of freedom*" amongst us, who have a most pharisaical horror of such "fruits of abolitionism." But in New Hampshire, poor slave-ridden New Hampshire, it seems that southern people can hold slaves, and they can be returned as such in making out the census. We opine that Atherton & Co. represented their constituency truly, when they gave their infamous vote on the resolution to censure Giddings.—*Mass. Spy.*

SLAVEHOLDING STATE.—Ohio is virtually a slaveholding State. The condition of the colored people throughout this State, in some respects, is no better than slavery. Their evidence against white persons is not allowed in legal proceedings. A respectable colored man in Piqua, had one of his horses stolen by a white man recently, whom he saw in the act of the theft. But, on prosecuting him, the case was dismissed, because the *laws* of the *free* State of Ohio would not allow the oath of a colored man to be taken, where the rights of a white skin, were concerned!—*Zion's Watchman.*

A STRANGE THING.—A correspondent of the Madison County abolitionist, says that it is no uncommon thing for slaveholders to emancipate their colored children; and then relates a singular fact, of a free mulatto son emancipating his colored father. He says, "A white man died. Sometime afterwards, his widow had a son by one of her slaves. The widow died. Her mulatto son inherited his father, and emancipated him." It is a principle of the slave law that the child shall follow the condition of its mother.

Died.

On the morning of the 17th ult. ELIZABETH KONIGMACHER, of Philadelphia.

"Therein is my Father glorified that ye bear much fruit, so shall ye be my disciples." In works of righteousness,—in feeding the hungry, in clothing the naked, in attention to the despised ones whom the priest and Levite passed by, in the cheerful endurance of a protracted and painful disease, did our departed sister show forth the Christian life.

Congressional.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 28.

Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, from the committee on the public expenditures, presented a report made by the Hon. George Poindexter to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Poindexter was one of the commissioners appointed by the President, May, 1841, to examine into the affairs of the custom house, in the city of New-York.—The report is said to contain a startling development of abuses grown up in the custom house establishment. For several days the House was agitated with a most acrimonious debate, involving the character of recent administrations, and of course of a violently party character. Each party declare that the revelations to be made will make their opponents ashamed to look an honest man in the face. The charges of fraud, and connivance at fraud, implicate many men of wealth, and high political standing. There were severe passages at arms between Messrs. Adams, Wise, and Stanly. Great censure was bestowed on President Tyler, for holding back this report after the repeated calls of Congress. In a letter to Mr. Poindexter, he says, "The report is wanted by me for my own information. Whether, when made, I shall deem it best to communicate the entire report to Congress, or otherwise make it public, or content myself with adopting its recommendations, and urging them upon the deliberations of Congress, *will be for my own decision.*" This was severely animadverted upon, as an unjustifiable stretch of executive power.

Mr. Adams presented a memorial from several citizens of Massachusetts, implicated in accusations of Mr. Wise, concerning frauds on the revenue. He defended himself and his colleagues against the insinuations of Mr. Wise, in a strain of eloquent invective. He made scorching remarks on what he styled Tyler's criminal design to forbid Congress any access to that great repository of "dark secrets," (the Poindexter report,) until he had "garbled it" to suit his own convenience and selfish advantage. The Washington correspondent of the New-York American, thus describes the scene:

"He read the President's letter to Mr. Poindexter, emphasizing, reiterating and *pointing* the important passages, with all the force of his strange and peculiar utterance. The tone of his voice, when he throws all his tremendous, undecayed force upon any such specimen of folly or wickedness, has an effect on his hearers totally indescribable, and inappreciable by a mere reader of his speeches. His abodily action, too, heaving and bowing his frame forward over his desk, with the struggle to make some strong thrust felt—the sudden, fiery flush of his generally pale features, and the stern glare of his undimmed, though watery eye—are the other accompaniments of these impassioned outbreaks, by which he commands every sense of even his least intelligent auditors, and makes them *feel* what they may not understand.—These are the signs of his energy and wrath which we have hitherto seen manifested only in his battle with the slave-tyranny; but to-day, with peculiar effect, and to the astonishment of all, he burst forth upon Tyler, whom he has never hitherto honored with the slightest notice. Cold, silent contempt seems to have been his only previous state of mind towards the present administration."

Mr. Wise, Mr. Cushing, &c. apologized for the President's course; maintaining that he wanted the information for the benefit of the country, and had withheld the report no longer than was absolutely necessary for that purpose.

The following scene between representatives from North Carolina and Virginia, is one among many samples of what education slaveholding gives for legislative decorum:

In his remarks on the Poindexter report, Wise charged the committee on public expenditures with "dogging the Secretary of the Treasury," by their perseverance in reiterating the demand of the House for the great document in question.

Stanly, in reply, said, that at any rate, they had not bull-dogged him, as had been done in a former committee, in the case of Reuben M. Whitney.

Wise, on Saturday afternoon, answered with great bitterness, insisting that this charge applied to Balie Peyton, and not to himself.

Mr. Stanly said Mr. Wise dogged the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, the Postmaster General, and I think others, and examined them. Many of his questions were voted down—one, I remember, his own whig friends on the committee against him—he solitary (delicate) and alone! Sir, I said Mr. Whitney had been dogged with a vengeance before the committee.—The gentleman undertook, with an affectation of great regard for an absent friend, to defend Mr. Peyton. Sir, I never assailed Mr. Peyton. I had forgotten at the time he was on the committee; and what I said on that subject, referred *entirely to the gentleman himself.* I referred to the statement of Mr. Whitney, or to thes eech of the gentleman himself, in which he "interposed in a friendly manner," when he said, "if that arm had moved an inch, he (Whitney) should have died upon the spot."

Mr. Wise. Does the gentleman say I bull-dogged Reuben M. Whitney?

Mr. Stanly. I made the remark to you in reply to what you said about "dogging" at the heels of the commissioners.

Mr. Wise, after repeating what Mr. Stanly had formerly observed, said this bull-dogging was in reply to that. Whitney was before Garland's committee; it was with Bailey Peyton he had the quarrel. I was present as a member of the committee. I ask the gentleman from North Carolina again, if he meant to say I bull-dogged Whitney in the committee?

Mr. Stanly. I say again, distinctly, I made the reply about bull-dogging for the gentleman from Virginia, and intended it for him, and him alone—let him take it.

Mr. Wise. That is exactly such a reply as I should have expected from a coward.

Mr. Stanly. Mr. Speaker, I am aware of that; I expected all that. I have seen him pursue that plan before. It is an old trick. This seat will testify who was "a coward" at the extra session; we all know who got the worst of that. Let the gentleman try me; he will see who is a coward. He has mistaken his man. I was not born yesterday. I know his unworthy arts to get the advantage; but he will not succeed. I said, deliberately, he had acted like a bull-dog to an unarmed, defenseless man, as Mr. Whitney was.

It is supposed this may lead to serious consequences, after the fashion of our southern chivalry.

Governor Poindexter was on the floor through the whole, and was in frequent conversation with Stanly, Johnson, and Wise.

MAY 2d.

A motion was made to adjourn "*for the purification of Congress;*" a process which we apprehend would require a long adjournment. As it referred, however, merely to scouring floors, laying down summer matts, &c. it required but a few days.

The long-continued struggle on the apportionment bill was again resumed; the important question being to establish a uniform system of electing members of the House by single districts of contiguous territory throughout all the States of the Union. The whole policy of the general ticket system, and the congressional district system, was fully argued in the course of the debate.—It was agreed that each member who chose should send in to the clerk the number which he preferred as the basis of federal representation, by which of course the numbers of the future House, for the next five Congresses, would be fixed. A great number of propositions for this purpose were sent in, varying from 141,000 to 30,000, as the ratio.

Mr. Pope, of Kentucky, was for a large representation. He said that the love of the Union would be increased in proportion as we increased the number of our representatives; and the people would be better informed on the principles on which our government would be carried on. He should be better pleased to see the number increased to 500, than reduced to 100.

Mr. Wise was for a small representation; and concluded that large bodies were more easily corrupted than small. He said that if great numbers were admitted, the house would descend into a mob. Reduce it to one hundred, and increase their pay to $16, you purify the legislative halls, and place it above Jack Cade influences.

Mr. Mason, of Maryland, argued in favor of 62,000, on the ground that it would most equalize the unrepresented fractions between the slave States and the North. The number, 68,000, gave an average of fractional numbers of 26,000, while the average of the slave States would be 27,282, and the free States 24,821. He also argued in favor of the smaller ratio, because the more numerous the body, the less it would be exposed to the influence of the executive.

Mr. Atherton, of New-Hampshire, made a vehement harangue against the district system. Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, replied in favor of it. He said but two or three of his party (democratic) would vote with him; but he considered it the true *State rights* doctrine—and that to leave the States at liberty to adopt the general ticket system is to give the large States power to overwhelm the smaller, and virtually to consolidate the government.

The amendment of the committee of the whole, providing that the States shall be divided into *single districts* for the choice of members of Congress, was adopted by yeas, 101; nays, 99. One vote changed to a negative, would have lost it, by a tie. The vote of South Carolina was divided on this amendment. The Journal of Commerce, alluding to this, says:

"Mr. Holmes foresaw, as every one must, if Congress has the power to enact a district system, it has also the power to enact a *general ticket system.* The example of interference is set, and will be acquiesced in. Mark the consequences! In the next Congress, the large States will come forward and say, "We have tried your district system, and we find that it puts us on a level in legislation with the smallest States; we find New-York with 48 representatives, gives a vote of *two* members—(as she did in the 27th Congress)—and that Rhode Island gives the same number of votes—it is sufficient that the small States should have an equal representation in the *Senate*—here the *people* are to be represented—we will, therefore, if you please, or whether you please or not, *try a general ticket system.*"

This will be the *sure*, the certain result. Four or five States sending representatives, elected by general ticket, will then combine and overpower the smaller States.—This is the mode indicated by Hamilton and others, in which the Union will be destroyed. The very first effort of the general ticket system will be to ride over and overthrow the "*peculiar institutions*" of the South. The abolitionists have now nothing to do, but to assert the power which Congress claims in this apportionment bill—and two or three years hence, to demand, under it, a *general ticket* system."

The principle assumed in this important bill, as it passed, is that Congress, under the Constitution, have the right to direct the manner of choosing representatives in the States; have the right to say whether the representatives shall be chosen by general ticket or by districts—have the right to say whether the *States* or the *people* shall be represented in the House of Representatives.

The ratio of apportionment is as one representative to every 50,179 of federal population; giving for the number of the House of Representatives, for the next ten years, (should the Senate concur,) 306 members, distributed as follows:

Maine,	10	South Carolina,	9
New Hampshire,	5	Georgia,	11
Massachusetts,	11	Alabama,	9
Rhode Island,	2	Mississippi,	5
Connecticut,	6	Louisiana,	5
Vermont,	5	Tennessee,	15
New-York,	48	Kentucky,	14
New Jersey,	7	Ohio,	30
Pennsylvania,	34	Indiana,	13
Delaware,	1	Illinois,	9
Maryland,	8	Missouri,	7
Virginia,	21	Arkansas,	1
North Carolina,	13	Michigan,	4

It was passed by the House, yeas 113, nays 87, and sent to the Senate for concurrence. The democratic vote entirely against the passage. The present number of representatives is 242.

The Emancipator says: "The larger the body, the less room for that log-rolling operation among mere trafficking politicians, through which the slavocracy have so long managed to govern the government, and make all its action subservient to their nefarious 'institution.'—As a general rule, also, the lower ratios are most favorable to the northern States."

A good deal of interest was excited by the report from the committee on foreign relations, respecting our trade with the British colonies, especially the West Indies. The correspondent of the New-York Evangelist says:

"Many of your commercial readers will recall the history of the loss of this once immensely valuable and extensive commerce—a loss inflicted upon New-York and New-England by the dictation, and to subserve the self-interest of the sugar and cotton planters. It excited much feeling in the commercial States during Mr. Adams's administration. The remnant of this trade is carried on mostly by British vessels. The ultra southern party made a strenuous effort to prevent the printing of 10,000 extra copies of the able report, which exhibits this subject in its true light, and which will probably compel the adoption of a policy more favorable to our commerce. The disposition to resist the constant aggressions of the planters upon the industry of the free States, is evidently gaining strength; and ere long, it will turn round and demand the destruction of the slave system; to benefit which, its claims have been so often and so grossly sacrificed. And, as a southern gentleman remarked to me a few days ago, "If the North feels that the existence of slavery touches her *pocket nerve*, her efforts to destroy it will be irresistible.

The appropriation bill has been subjected to almost infinite amendments. They have stricken out the proviso to reduce the expenses of the courts, and salaries of the marshals in New-York and Mississippi; added $28,000 to pay off the arrearages of the New-York custom-house, and $50,000 to complete that at Boston.

The judiciary committee of the United States Senate have reported against refunding Gen. Jackson the $1,000 fine imposed on him by Judge Hall.

MAY 5.

The correspondent of the New-York American gives the following welcome news:

In the House, Mr. Giddings was introduced by his colleague, J. Andrews, of Cleveland, and was sworn in as "the newly-elected member from the Sixteenth Congressional District of Ohio." Among many other striking circumstances in the Twenty-seventh Congress, it is a little remarkable that there should be two members (Mr. Granger and Mr. Giddings) who have been twice elected to the *present* House.

Mr. Giddings's majority is not yet officially declared, but it will not be less that 3,200!—a larger majority, I believe, than that of any other representative, in the present or any other Congress—and second only to his own previous majority in 1840, when it was about 5000. The largest majority ever given by that famous Whig district before, was 2,400. On the present occasion it might easily have been made 6,000; but the locofocos played one of their old, sly tricks, by pretending, down to the last moment, that they had no idea of turning out to make any serious opposition, in the hope of taking the whigs by surprise.

The most powerful influence has been exercised from Washington to defeat Mr. Giddings, and by persons, too, who would be ashamed to see their baseness exposed.—Certain colonizationists have thought themselves called upon to obstruct the anti-slavery movement in that way. They had better "save their breath to cool their own porridge." I will make hot work for them one of these days, when I get a little "out of the thick" of these political matters.

Mr. Giddings, being a good democratic republican, considers himself bound to obey implicitly the expressed instructions of his constituents, and to fulfill all the pledges which they exacted of him before his late re-election.—They have laid upon him their strict commands to introduce again those resolutions for which he received the censure of the House. Of course, no true democrat can object to his conscientious obedience of this great fundamental article of the Jeffersonian republican code. Suppose they censure him again. Why, their censure will fall harmless and contemptible to the ground, *brutum fulmen.* The constituency of the Ashtabula district have set the mark of eternal scorn and disgrace upon those who voted for the censure, and their representative has nothing to do with it further.

It is not likely that a majority of the House can be brought again to make themselves so pitifully ridiculous. Some of them are foolish enough, however, to threaten expulsion, if he "obeys the instructions of his constituents." They must be be "old Federalists," of course. If I were an abolitionist, I should wish much that they would attempt it, if it were possible to carry it.

At the time of Mr. Giddings's resignation, the Globe came out with an impudent assertion that he would make nine hundred dollars out of his mileage, and the same thing was repeated by some weak-minded persons in the House. The fact is, that by the loss of his pay for five weeks, he loses more than $260, which, with the expenses of his journey home and back, will be hardly balanced by his mileage, which is much less than one half of the sum stated by the Globe.

Mr. Botts returned a day or two since from Virginia, in pretty middling good-humor; "about as well as could be expected," as the saying is, considering what he has gone through. He has sent me word that he will not hurt me, and I have begun to recover slowly from my fright; but these southerners are so passionate, that I regard them only as a very amiable tiger, at the best.—So I still give him a very wide berth. I hate martyrdom, myself; but if they want to crucify an anti-slavery man, let them take Brother Levitt: he is "ready to be offered," and would enjoy it exceedingly.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign Items.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Extract of a letter from Matamoras, bearing date April 17th: "Santa Anna is much dissatisfied with General Arista, and disapproves of the late demonstration against Bexar. He has sent orders to General Wall to go immediately to Monterrey, and assume command of the brigade placed under Vazques for the protection of the frontier.

The garrison of Matamoras is daily reinforced. It is now 1200 strong, and will in a few days muster 2000 men. This force, aided by the artillery in the place, will be quite sufficient to beat back the meditated assault of the Texan army."

General Houston is beginning to be appreciated in Texas; the impression being pretty strong, according to the New Orleans Bee, that the brandy bottle has well nigh used up the faculties, locomotive and reflective, of the "hero of San Sacinto."

President Houston has published an address to the people of Texas, declaring that the contest with Mexico must be carried on in accordance with the laws of national warfare—that marauders will not be protected—and that Mexico shall not be invaded until after the next session of the Texan Congress, in August. The Houston Telegraph expresses regret at this, and fears that the three or four hundred volunteers from the United States, recently ordered to concentrate at Corpus Christi, will become discouraged with the delay, and the privations to which they will be exposed.

Houston says, that the orders issued by him to the Texan forces in the vicinity of Bexar, were not obeyed in consequence of the confusion and insubordination which were prevalent among the different bands.

One of the Galveston editors cautions the wolf-hunters from the United States that they will find in Texas little more than sympathy. The Texans are in want of money; nor have they more provisions than what they can eat themselves.

The citizens of Yucatan were anxiously expecting the arrival of the new commissioners from Santa Anna, who are empowered to settle the difficulties now existing between them; but it is supposed that no treaty can be made, as the will of Santa Anna is well known to be averse to one. The consequence will be war, for which active preparations are now making by the Yucatanos.

P. Edwards, Esq. Texan consul at New Orleans, has published a card in the New Orleans Bulletin, designed to do away the impression that the invasion of Mexico is postponed until after the meeting of Congress. As such an impression would at once check *emigration*, of a peculiar character, from the United States to Texas, the consul deems it important to correct the error. "I feel it my duty to say to the public, (he remarks) and particularly those who desire to emigrate to Texas, that their presence in that country is most desirable at this time; and that I have the authority for saying to all who go, that the edict of the Executive, sanctioned by the whole people of Texas, relative to an invasion of Mexico, is still in force, *and will be carried into effect*, without awaiting any action of the ensuing Congress. Let none, therefore, stay away or relax in their energies, because of any rumors that may be circulated to dampen the spirit of sympathy and enterprise now existing in this country in behalf of Texas. We say to all, come, and what has been proclaimed, shall be executed."

INDIA.

A battle has taken place between the British and the Affghans, in which the former were victorious; killing 153, and wounding 200. The British had but 2 killed, and 23 wounded.

A letter had been received from Lady Macnaghten, stating that the prisoners are well treated by the Affghans. She expected to be soon released.

General Items.

Fire.—In Portland, (Me.) 15 or 20 families have been burned out of house and home, and $10,000 worth of property destroyed.

Several fires have occurred in Washington, supposed to be the work of incendiaries. The Mayor has offered $300 reward for their apprehension.

Northeastern Boundary.—There is a rumor from Washington, concerning the Northeastern boundary question, that Lord Ashburton has proposed to purchase the whole territory in dispute; the price to be settled by the appraisement of commissioners to be appointed.

The extreme sums named are $1,000,000 to $2,500,000, This important proposition has been submitted by the Secretary of State to the Governors of Maine and Massachusetts, but it is conjectured that a party in Maine may defeat it.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

Good News.—We learn from Canada, through sources entitled to high consideration, that there is a strong probability that an amnesty will be granted by Queen Victoria, to all who were engaged in the insurrectionary movements in the British-American provinces. If this shall prove to be correct, it will tend more to tranquilize this frontier than any other act which her majesty has sanctioned since her coronation.

Slave Laws.—The Ashville, (N. C.) Messenger says, that a free negro was lately condemned to be hung, at Tarboro', in that State, for forcibly entering a house and *stealing a decanter of whisky.*

The Boston Daily Advertiser contradicts the report that Bancroft is about to write the Life and edit the works of Gen. Jackson; and adds that he is busily engaged upon the continuation of his great American History.

Murder.—William Michie, Esq. a lawyer of respectability in Hanover county, Va. is supposed to have been murdered by his negroes. His body has been found in the woods, brutally mangled, and his face much mutilated.

Murder.—An aged negro man was barbarously assaulted at his house in Covington, (Ohio,) on Wednesday, the 20th, by three persons, and so severely beaten that he died on Sunday night. A reward of $600 is offered for the apprehension of the murderers.

Persecution.—The Shawneetown Republican says, that there is a fierce excitement raging at present in Gallatin county, Illinois, against free people of color. The excitement has arisen from the organization of a body of men called Regulators, whose avowed object is to force all negroes, without respect to age, sex, condition or character, to leave the country.

Horrible Murder in Iowa.—J. P. Bradstreet, of Burlington, having some dispute with his brother-in-law S. W. Ross, provided himself with one of Colt's revolving pistols, met Mr. B. in the street, and discharged the contents of five of the barrels at him, each shot taking effect. Mr. B. though terribly wounded and dying, returned the fire, and dangerously wounded, Ross. Mr. B. has since died.

Shocking Event.—A Mr. Morgan, of Tennessee, had arranged a matrimonial elopement with the daughter of David Jarnegan, Esq. The parties repaired to a house in the neighborhood where the marriage ceremony was legally performed.

Upon learning the fact of the elopement, Jarnegan became very indignant and determined to go in pursuit. Taking a few friends, he soon reached the house where the marriage party were assembled. He forced the door and entered, when an attack commenced, in which he received sundry wounds, which produced his death.—Some others were wounded; among them Mr. J. F. Simmons, who we understand is seriously, if not dangerously injured. The dece

Poetry.

For the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

"THE GLORY AND SHAME OF ENGLAND."

Methought that dire Oppression's meed
Was by *my* country won;
That, queen of wrong and cruelty,
She wore the crimsoned crown.

But ah! has not her mother's grasp
Half torn it from her brow?
And will not her heroic child
E'er long be fain to bow?

For, tho' a gentle bard once sung,
"Slaves breathe not Britain's air,"
I find, though called by other names,
That trembling slaves are there.

—True, they breathe not the air that skims
O'er meads and flowery beds;
For, loaded to their lungs it comes,
With dust and cotton shreds.

O, Slavery! wast thou not content
With these, *our* bright domains,
Which echo Freedom's loudest songs,
While millions wear thy chains?

That thou must send thy blasting breath
Across old ocean's wave,
To taint the air of Britain's isle,
Which once would free the slave?

Availed it not that India's plains
Were darkened by thy frown,
And Moslem fetters long had weighed
Her hapless children down;

That Britain, when her banners waved
O'er mountain, hill, and plain,
Must bind upon *her* captive ones
A still more galling chain?

Britain! who rescued from thy grasp
Her beauteous, western isles,
That ransomed thousands might rejoice
In Freedom's sunny smiles!

Britain! where generous hearts are yearning
O'er all oppressed by thee;
And pledged that Freedom's fires be burning
Till every land is free!

Has she forgotten despot kings,
And conquerors of renown,
Who quaffed thy cup until they reeled
Beneath their ponderous crown;

Until the victims of their power,
With might before unknown,
Upon their proud oppressors turned,
And hurled them from their throne?

And does she think, elate with power,
Safely to wear her crown,
When He, the righteous King of Kings,
Beholds her with a frown?

AN APRIL DAY.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

When the warm sun, that brings
Seed-time and harvest, has returned again,
'Tis sweet to visit the green wood, where springs
The first flower of the plain.

I love the season well,
When forest glades are teeming with bright forms,
Nor dark and many-folded clouds foretell
The coming-on of storms.

From the earth's loosened mould
The sapling draws its sustenance, and thrives;
Tho' stricken to the heart with winter's cold,
The drooping tree revives.

The softly warbled song
Comes from the pleasant woods; and colored wings
Glance quick in the bright sun, that moves along
The forest openings.

When the bright sunset fills
The silver woods with light, the green slope throws
Its shadows in the hollows of the hills,
And wide the upland glows.

And, when the eve is born,
In the blue lake, the sky, o'erreaching far,
Is hollowed out, and the moon dips her horn,
And twinkles many a star.

Inverted in the tide,
Stand the gray rocks, and trembling shadows throw;
And the fair trees look over, side by side,
And see themselves below.

Sweet April!—many a thought
Is wedded unto thee, as hearts are wed;
Nor shall they fail, till, to its autumn brought,
Life's golden fruit is shed.

From the New-York Tribune.

TO WILLIAM E. CHANNING.

Speak on! speak on! for at thy voice,
A thousand hearts are stirred,
And in their inmost hearts rejoice,
At every quickening word,
That falls like sun-light, brightening o'er
All that was cold and dark before—
And in the careless mind,
Kindling to life each lofty thought,
Of love and sympathy unbought,
For all of human kind.

Ay, still speak on! that trumpet-tone
Still riseth loud and clear,
Thou true and fearless champion
Of all that Man holds dear;
Unshrinking friend of all thy race,
Whate'er may be their name or place—
From the down-trodden slave,
To him, who with the name of free,
From ceaseless toil and poverty,
Finds rest but in the grave!

Speak on! a tongue, a pen like thine,
The age hath need of now—
When multitudes before the shrine
Of low ambition bow—
Speak on! and far and wide be heard
The pleadings of each earnest word,
That asks, if God hath given
Treasures of heart and mind to all,
To bear for aye Earth's weary thrall,
Without a dream of Heaven.

The world to grace the conqueror's brow
The laurel wreath may twine—
'Twere valueless to such as thou;
A holier meed is thine—
A name to live in after times,
When kindred hearts in distant climes,
Shall proudly turn to thee,
And in each deep and solemn thought
Of truth, so eloquently taught—
Still learn what Man may be.

ROYAL NURSERY RHYMES.

The well-known lines

"Dickery, dickery, dock!
The mouse ran up the clock,"

Have thus been translated into French by Louis Philippe, and sent to the baby Prince of Wales:

Digerie, digerie, doge!
Le rat ascend l'horloge;
L'horloge frappe;
Le rat s'echappe;
Digerie, digerie, doge!

Miscellany.

JUDD'S SERMON.

We mentioned, some weeks since, that Rev. Sylvester Judd, of Hallowell, was abruptly dismissed from his office of chaplain, by both houses of the Maine Legislature, for preaching a sermon *against the revolutionary war*. This famous sermon is now published, and we subjoin an extract; referring the reader to a brief editorial for explanation of the author's views and intentions. His facts are taken from Marshall, Holmes, Botta, Sparks, Ramsey, and other authentic sources.

"Put together," says Voltaire, "all the vices of all ages, and places, and they will not come up to the mischiefs and enormities of a single campaign;" how much less of a series of campaigns, like that of the revolutionary war. Let me speak of the *despotism over mind* that prevailed during the war. Congress enacted very early in the struggle, that *whoever should be thought friendly to Great Britain, should be arrested and imprisoned, and unless he took the oath of allegiance that his estate should be confiscated;* yet the same Congress, but two years before, had said, that it did not wish to separate from Great Britain. A vast majority of the people had, at first, no wish to go into the war. A respectable minority still adhered to the same opinions; opinions that had been the original and long-established sentiments and doctrines of the country. This minority were subject to such abuse, such persecution, such odium, as it pains my brain to think upon. [I claim for these persons, and it is all I ask for them, that they be allowed to think what they please, to be friendly to what they please, to go and come as they please; I ask for them the free enjoyments of the rights of the minority. Will any republican citizen of a free American State deny them this? I maintain, that the imposition of tests, the restraint of person, the jeopardy of estate, the overawing of free thought, the violent interference with conscientious choice, is despotism, wherever, and by whomsoever exercised.] There was a law passed in Rhode Island, that if "any one had intelligence with the English, he should be put to death, and his estate suffer confiscation." Congress recommended to the States, to pass laws for confiscating and selling the estates of the tories; that is, for such as chose to continue in the same mode of thinking that had, very foolishly, if you please, prevailed in the country from its settlement. Nor were these laws, and the spirit out of which they grew, without effect. Fifteen hundred of these people were compelled to leave Boston; "fathers," says the historian, "carrying burdens, mothers their children, ran weeping towards the ship." "The Americans, when they came in possession of the city, immediately confiscated the property, movable and immovable, of those who had left."

It is a noticeable fact in this connection, that South Carolina offered, a few years before the war, large bounties of lands to people in Great Britain, who would emigrate and settle in her territories; and many did come over. Suppose these people did not think on the subject of the war, just as the majority thought?—how sad their condition! Governor Tryon, of New-York, had given 10,000 acres of land to found a professorship in one of the New-York colleges. Yet he had not a moment's peace in the country, after the war had broke out. Congress passed resolutions "that *all persons* residing within, or *passing through* any one of the United States, owed allegiance to the government thereof; and that any person who should adhere to the king of Great Britain should be guilty of treason; and recommended to the several States to enact laws *for their punishment.*" That same Congress, eighteen months before, had sworn to be faithful to king George, a stupid fellow though he was. Suppose a man chose to entertain his own opinions on politics; his person was imprisoned, his character abused, his property plundered.

In Massachusetts, and also in some other colonies, in the early part of the war, the people appointed persons to examine the books of merchants, and see what their purchases were; to impose tests, and *inflict punishment* upon such as would not show their books. The legislature of Massachusetts, agreeably to the resolve of Congress, did empower officers of the State to arrest and imprison such as refused the continental money. I might give you the melancholy story of Sir William Johnson, who lived in the centre of the State of New-York; "a man" says the historian, "of the body of the people himself, and whose sympathies were undoubtedly with the people;" though his views of public policy and private duty may have differed somewhat from some of his neighbors. His fortune was extensive, his mansion princely. He was driven from it all; hurried into the woods, his provisions became exhausted, his feet made sore by traveling; his furniture, not excepting his old family Bible, was sold at auction, and applied to purposes of the war. *Every one who resided within or traveled through the country, must render allegiance to the government, or suffer as a traitor.* [This is the fact I would exhibit. If it be not *despotism over mind*, then my readers may give it another name.]

I would remark, in the next place, that the army supported itself part of the time in a good degree by plunder, [i. e. by forcibly taking that which did not belong to them, and rendering no equivalent.] One of the sections in Marshall's life of Washington is thus entitled: "The army subsisted in a great measure by impressments." The people could not, or would not, contribute to its sustenance, and the soldiers were sent out, by orders from head quarters, to get provision wherever they could find it. Sometimes, as it would seem in mere mockery, they offered continental bills in pay. People drove their cattle into the woods, hid their stores; they would not be imposed upon in such a way. So accustomed did the soldiers become to stealing in this manner, that they seemed sometimes to think of nothing else but these clandestine profits. "They fell," says the historian, "with an indiscriminate rapacity upon private, as well as public property." "To perish in a country *abounding with provisions*, requires something more than fortitude," says Marshall. He immediately adds: "General Washington ordered the country to be scoured, and provisions seized, wherever found."

Shall I speak of the oppression and cruelty practiced upon the common soldiers?

"There are three things," said Lord Nelson to his midshipman, "you are to bear constantly in mind. First, you must always obey orders implicitly, without attempting to form any opinion of your own, respecting their propriety. Secondly, you must consider every man your enemy, who speaks ill of the king. Thirdly, you must hate a Frenchman as you do the devil." How well does this apply to the American soldiers! Washington found great difficulty in forming his army originally. "Each individual," says his biographer, speaking of his movements at Cambridge, "each individual regarded himself as a party concerned, and claimed his rights as a citizen." This is the secret of the whole matter. Men can have no opinions of their own; they must throw up their rights as citizens, or they cannot make good soldiers. The Yankee boys who went up to Boston to fight the British, had no idea of fighting but in their own way. Hence they were very turbulent at first. But they were soon subdued. The slavery of a soldier is as abject as anything that can be conceived. He has no opinion of his own, no will in his own movements, no voice in anything that is done. He is a mere machine, squared and painted, and spliced to the breech of a gun. Well, these people after declaring themselves free of English despotism, rushed into a despotism worse ten fold repeated, [for the time being at least.] Laws were passed, that all able-bodied men should serve in the war; they were fined or imprisoned, if they did not yield. After being once in, they could not get out, whatever they might endure. And their sufferings were appalling indeed—no pay,—little hope,—middle of winter,—no shoes,—keeping watch barefooted on the frozen ground,—no blankets for the night,—no straw to lie on,—no shelter but rude logs,—no provisions,—sick, many of them,—wounded,—no change of linen,—medicines adulterated,—no Sabbath,—no God. Was all this endured voluntarily, for the country's good? Heaven knows it was not. The poor fellows tried in every manner to get away, to reach their homes; and were brought back and tried, and hung as deserters. There is an awful mystery hanging over part of the revolutionary war, which will perhaps never be cleared up. Some of the mystery I shall endeavor to lay open before I get through. But regarding the matter, it appears that whole regiments sometimes deserted, and nothing was done about it; that at other times, a simple mutiny, as in case of the Pennsylvania troops, received the severest notice; and again individuals deserted, and they were hung; and again, and they were pardoned. They were hung, I say; and some were whipped. The following is the testimony of one who served four campaigns: "I saw," he says, "two men shot to death for desertion, another hung, and one run the gauntlet. He saw one three months after running the gauntlet, and he was unable to lift his hand to his head. His flesh was bare to the bone. Very many punishments, he adds, "were inflicted *without any trial at all.* At the order of his own major, nine were tied up and whipped at one time. One man was put under guard for brushing off a musquito, one for turning his toes out of the military line to remove a pebble, one was caned for not stepping to music, three men caned off the parade for having their guns rusty the day after a rain." Dr. Thatcher describes an execution he himself was witness to. "The soldiers had deserted, and robbed the inhabitants." Let it be remembered, they were starving in the camps. Let it also be remembered, these same soldiers had been ordered by *Congress*, in their *army capacity*, to rob the inhabitants." "One was accompanied to the gallows by an affectionate and sympathizing brother, which forced tears from the eyes of numerous spectators. They repeatedly embraced and kissed each other, and would not be separated till the executioner came up; when, with a flood of tears and mournful lamentations, they bid each other an eternal adieu." Dr. Thatcher describes the process of whipping. The soldier was stripped to his skin, tied to a tree, or post, received generally a hundred lashes or more, with a whip formed of several small knotted cords, which sometimes cut through the skin at every stroke. At Fort Schuyler, in New-York, when the sufferings and deprivations of the soldiers present and prospective were such, they said they would "rather die than stay during the winter," several deserted, five were retaken, and shot at the head of the regiment. At the same time the commander of the fort, Col. Ganesvoort, was sending out his men to take clandestinely, and by force, cattle from the German flats. One of the complaints against the British king, in the declaration of independence, is, that he did not let *trial by jury* have its proper exercise among his American subjects.

From Baird's Travels in Europe.

THE SUN AT MIDNIGHT.

A steamboat leaves Stockholm every week, and touches at Gefle, Hudiksvall, Hernosand, Unieh, and other points on the western coast of the Gulf of Bothnia, at Wasa on the eastern, on its way up to Tornea, at the head of the Gulf. This voyage is a very pleasant one, and gives an opportunity to those who wish to go up to that very northern city at the summer solstice, or on St. John's day, when from the neighboring mountain they can have their faith confirmed in the truth of the Copernican system. For, at that epoch, the sun, to those who are on that elevation, does not descend below the horizon, but is seen to decline to the northwest, and verge more and more to the exact north, until it reaches at midnight its lowest point, when it is just visible above the horizon. In a few minutes it is seen to commence its upward course towards the northeast, and thus continues its glorious progress until it reaches again its zenith in the South. Even to one who is at Stockholm at that epoch, the nights for two or three weeks are sufficiently light, from the refraction of the sun's rays, owing to its being so little beneath the horizon, for the performance of almost any business. We happened about this time four years ago, to be going up to the promotion of Upsala, and were obliged to travel all night; and we have a distinct recollection of reading a letter at midnight with ease, even whilst passing through the forest. And the year after, at the same season, we often whiled away our leisure moments by sitting at the windows of the house where we stayed, on the English quay in St. Petersburg, a city which is situated in the same degree north of Stockholm, and reading until midnight. During that period scarcely a cloud was to be seen in the sky, which had both day and night, that light blue which is peculiar to these northern regions at that portion of the year, and which is occasioned by the rays of the sun striking on the atmosphere of that portion of the earth at so small an angle. Scarcely a star was visible in the heavens at night, and the moon, even when full, hardly formed a shadow. At that season there is something unnatural and deathlike in the appearance of things as night sets in. Business comes to an end before the sun goes down, all nature falls into stillness and repose whilst it is yet light. And if you have been unaccustomed to such a state of things, you seem, as you pass the streets, whether it be of Stockholm, of St. Petersburg, Hernosand, or Tornea, to be in the midst of a city which is uninhabited. No living thing, perhaps, is to be seen any where, as you pass street after street, save some solitary sentinel, with his grey coat and musket.

THE DONKEY PARTY.

We spoke a few weeks since of Letters between Günderode and Bettine, lately translated from the German. Of Bettine's childlike freshness, take the following to Günderode, as a sample:

The canary bird I give thee; it is best for thee to keep him, since he loves thee best; since he is dear to me, shall I mar his limited joys? But I am no canary bird, and thou canst not give *me* away. I would give thee all, but thou must not give me away. Is not my balcony fair? When we were children, Herr Schwab used there to tell us stories from the Bible, before we went to bed; there saw I the moon for the first time. How wonderful was it! and then the lights from the windows hard by painted the shadows of the shrubs upon the ground; I loved to sit there alone on the ground, and see the shadows move round about me. I was fearful, as a child, but most by day when I was alone, and in the chamber, where all looked so vacant; in the night was somewhat confidential, which allured me; and before I ever heard of spirits, it seemed as if there was something living near me, in whose protection I trusted; so was it with me on the balcony when a child three or four years old, when all the bells were tolling for the emperor's death; and, as it always grew more nightly and cool, and nobody with me, it seemed as if the air was full of bell-chimes which surrounded me; then came a gloom over my little heart, and then again sudden composure, (I feel it yet,) as if my guardian angel had taken me in his arms; and now must I say, what a great mystery is life, so closely embracing the soul, as the chrysalis the butterfly! no light shines through the coffin; but the warmth of the sun penetrates to the soul within, so that it grows and grows even amid heavy penalties, amid tears. Ah, pardon that I am again sad; but the balcony! There have I had such moments of longing, which pierced through my heart like a sword, I knew not what it was, and know not yet. Just in the fair blossom time, was it to me always thus sad, even at bright noon, when the bees were skimming about. Ah, well! I will rather think of something else. Thou art truly good to let so many things glimmer out, sub rosa, to secretly delight me. What will become of me, if ever I pass out of the light which beams on me from thy living eye, for thou seemest to me an ever-living look, and as if on that my life hung. But neither of this would I speak. Of the donkey party yesterday, at Rauenthal; it became a water party in the end; there came up a prodigious shower while we were yet half a league from home. The water running from the hills into the valleys, made regular lakes, which the wind curled into ripples.—And as the donkeys were paddling through the water with us, came a great thunder-clap; most of the party screamed, the donkeys did not scream, but all at once threw us into the puddle; no one could hold on, the Englishman tried with his long legs, but his donkey reared and threw him; then galloped all the donkeys away, and were out of sight in a twinkling; the drivers after them; and we screaming after these to send us lanterns. The whole squadron then held council in the puddle; after recovering their senses, they set themselves in motion; complete silence succeeded the confused cries; the way was too difficult for any one to have a thought, except how he should draw his foot out of the morass without parting with the shoe: this, indeed, was impossible, most of the shoes were left sticking. The lanterns came to meet us; the now soothed donkeys were again brought out, so we entered the village riding, indeed, but in what a condition! All the straw hats were left in the mud, and almost all the shoes; the ladies' dresses were so wet, as if they were to sit models for statues; the gentlemen's no less so; all went straight to the bath, and came forth again new-born and newly radiant; the scene closed with a social tea-drinking in slippers, and night-gowns and powder-mantles; we talked over our miseries, and laughed ourselves half dead at them. Mr. Haise, now the natural color of his hair was brought to light, was not to be recognized, but we all wondered at his beauty; his auburn hair became him so much better than the powder in which he usually hides it, that all cried, he really might be interesting; which, before, had been deemed impossible. Who was better pleased than he, who solemnly abjured powder, and, with celestial self-complacency, walked about among the women to let himself be admired. I and Lisette employed ourselves till midnight, renewing the straw hats; I turned them all up on one side, with a cockade; when we are in the sun, we put the shovel side foremost, when in the shade, turn them round; this change met with general applause, and Voigt says, has a picturesque effect. This morning came the donkey drivers in procession, carrying the lost shoes upon their sticks! they expected drink-money, and it was paid; though the shoes had better been left where they were buried; many were vexed that the disgraced shoes should be exhibited so freely to the public gaze. This is the history of yesterday. Voigt had long desired to draw the whole company on donkeys in his sketch-book—this morning was a beautiful clear sky, and cool after the rain. We made ourselves as picturesque as we could, let ribbons flutter, veils blow; the gentlemen stuck nosegays in their hats, put themselves into negligent attitudes, balanced with their legs; so went we slowly forward. Voigt had gone before with his color-box, had prepared his palette, and was seated on a tent-stool before the height, down which we came, observing the procession through a spy-glass; all at once he called out, "Halt"—I was in front, with a green silken banner, which I had made; this I rested on one side, and held solemnly still; my guitar, also, hung at my saddle. Voigt painted zealously on a piece of oil-cloth, which was nailed on a board. This lasted a good while; the donkeys hung down their ears and went to sleep; the sun burned; the flies bit; the veils and ribbons hung down slack; all thought they could bear it no longer; but I wished extremely the good Voigt should have the satisfaction of finishing his sketch; I took my guitar and began to play Kosciusko; Erothwith accompanied me on the flageolet; the donkey boys joined in with their jews-harps; many voices added bass and treble; some whistled; Haise, near me, gave out a tone, with which he imitated a kettle-drum, beaten with a rod and a cudgel; pfitsch, pfitsch, bum, bum. The donkeys awoke and pricked up their ears; the air stirred afresh the fluttering ribbons; all were inspired; and Voigt painted faster than a windmill is blown in a storm; the donkey boys, also, had put themselves into negligent attitudes; soon matters were so advanced that we could turn about; Voigt, too, mounted his donkey, and we rode home satisfied and singing. The sketch is excellent; he will finish it Frankfort; I wish thou hadst been here. This afternoon all were assembled at tea on the terrace. The desire for distant excursions is damped; we played shuttlecock, and blew soap-bubbles; they flew between the trees, now here, now there; also one on Haise's nose, I trow.

THE WILLIAM BROWN.

Our readers will remember the horrible fate of this vessel and her passengers, last spring. A. W. Holmes, the mate, has been recently tried at Philadelphia, on charge of manslaughter, for throwing overboard several passengers to save himself and the crew. The testimony, by persons on board, has a most painful and thrilling interest. The New-York Tribune says:

It established that the ship struck an iceberg in the night of April 19th; thirty-three of those on board got into the long-boat. Holmes, the prisoner, made considerable effort to get a sick girl into the boat; and gave her his cravat and trousers to wrap about her feet. The Captain, who went into the jolly-boat, kept alongside the long-boat until morning; he took all the names of those on board, and gave them a compass and chart. On his leaving, the mate said to him, "Captain, we'll have to draw lots." The captain replied, "I know what you mean; I don't want to hear more about it." It rained a good deal, and the boat had to be continually bailed out. When the next night came, the sea became calm; there was plenty of room in the boat, and none of those on board were frozen or insensible. Some one cried out that the boat was sinking—the mate said, "we must go to work—this work won't do"—and then commenced the terrible tragedy of throwing the passengers into the deep. Of this one of the survivors, Mary Carr, gives the following account:

Cant recollect who was thrown over until they came to Frank Askins: the sailors came to him; he said to them "I'll not go out, you know I work well all the time; I'll work like a man till morning, and do what I can to keep the boat clear of water; I have five sovereigns, and I will give it for my life till morning; and when morning comes, if God does not help us we will cast lots, and I'll go out like a man if it is my turn; don't put me out until I get speaking a few words to Mrs. Edgar; Mrs. Edgar! Mrs. Edgar! can't you do something for me?" She made no reply that I could hear; then they put him out.

Mary, his youngest sister, was crying about him; "Oh," says she, "don't put out my brother—if you put him out, put me out, too; I'm willing to die the death of my brother; but don't part me and my brother;" immediately they laid hold of her and threw her out after him.

There was Jack Stetson, Murray, Holmes, and Charley Smith, but which of the four it was that threw Askins overboard, I cannot say; they all catched him and dragged him; when they put over Mary Ellen, the other sister was crying; they catched hold of Ellen, and when they had taken her up, "Oh," says she, "don't put me over naked; all I request is, to give me my mantle;" some of the sailors lifted up something, and threw in after her, but it was not her mantle; I heard Charles Conlin say, "Holmes, dear, you won't put me over"—"Charles," says he, you must go," and immediately he laid hold of him; I said to Holmes, "Holmes, spare his life, he is all that remains out of fifteen of William Liddon's family."

He lifted him up and put him over; and as he went down I heard the plunge; I heard him crying and praying, "the Lord have mercy on me;" I saw no one assisting Holmes; there were sixteen thrown overboard; a short time after daylight, on Wednesday, I heard a man cry out they saw the mast of a vessel; they took an oar and a shawl that belonged to me for a flag; I don't know how long it was, but as soon as the vessel came to us, the captain put ladders down the side of the vessel and took us up on deck; I heard that there were thirty-one went down with our vessel; there was one thrown over; I don't know his name, but Rhodes looked at the man who threw him over, and said, "Oh, cruel! cruel!"

The testimony for the defense related merely to the manner in which the throwing overboard was accomplished; there were no variations of any importance. George M. Dallas, Esq. and Wm. Meredith, the District Attorney, conducted the case for the prosecution, and Messrs. Hazlehurst and David Paul Brown, for the defense. The charge of Judge Baldwin was full and lucid; and the Jury, after a long absence, came in with a verdict of GUILTY—recommending him to the mercy of the Court.

The punishment is five years in the State Prison. His counsel moved for a new trial,

A MUSICAL MOUSE.

One evening, as some officers on board a British man-of-war were seated round the fire, one of them began to play a plaintive air on a violin. He had scarcely played ten minutes, when a mouse, apparently frantic, made its appearance in the centre of the floor. The strange gestures of the little animal strongly excited the attention of the officers, who, with one consent, resolved to let it continue its singular actions unmolested. Its exertions now appeared to be greater every moment; it shook its head, leaped about the table, and exhibited signs of the most exstatic delight. It was observed, that in proportion to the gradation of the tones of the soft point, the feelings of the animal appeared to be increased. After performing actions, which so diminutive an animal would seem incapable of, the little creature, to the astonishment of the spectators, suddenly ceased to move, fell down, and expired, without any symptoms of pain.

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND FARMERS.

Orange Syrup.—This syrup is so easily made, and can be used so constantly with advantage, that no housekeeper should be without it. Select ripe and thin-skinned fruit, squeeze the juice through a sieve; to every pint add a pound and a half of powdered sugar; boil it slowly, and skim as long as any scum rises; you may then take it off, let it grow cold, and bottle it off. Be sure to secure the corks well. Two table spoons of this syrup, mixed in melted butter, make an admirable sauce for plum or batter pudding; it imparts a fine flavor to custards, and a teaspoonful introduced into a glass of lemonade, adds much to its deliciousness.

Roasted Potatoes.—This diet has been found to have a medicinal effect in improving the blood. It has been successfully employed as a specific against sea scurvy, when other remedies have failed. Boiled potatoes do not produce the same effect, as baked or roasted.

Flowers.—The Western Farmer says, that the lovers of fragrant flowers may derive advantage from the knowledge, that sandy or gravelly soils promote the secretion of aroma. Flowers of the richest perfume are native of sandy lands, Persia, Arabia, &c.; those in pots should therefore be supplied with a portion of sand or gravel.

Canada Thistles.—Cut them one and a half inches below the surface of the ground, and pull them up with the left hand as you cut them; in the full and old of the moon, in May, June, July, August and September. This will certainly destroy them. You may miss some in going over the ground the first, or even the second or third time; but be sure to look your ground over every full and old moon, till you have destroyed the whole. I have destoyed more than fifteen thousand the last two years; and now there is not one growing on the ground I have been cutting them from.—WM. CHAPMAN, *Albany.*

Cranberries.—Cultivated cranberries were exhibited by S. Bates, Billingham, Norfolk county, Mass. grown on his own land. He states, that "low meadow land is best for them, prepared in the first instance in the same manner as for grain. The wild cranberry is transplanted into this in rows 20 inches apart. At first they require a slight hoeing, afterwards they spread and cover the field, producing crops annually thereafter, without further culture. In this condition they produce much larger and finer fruit than in their wild state, the yield being from 200 to 300 bushels per acre, worth on an average in the Boston market at least one dollar per bushel." A damp soil, or when wet predominated, has generally been necessary, but Mr. Bates thinks this not essential to their successful cultivation; any soil, unless when inclined to bake, will answer. Early in the spring is the best time for transplanting.

Transplanting Trees.—Transplanting trees is a very simple process, and yet there are comparatively few persons who practice it well. Trees will often, by a desperate struggle, recover in a half a dozen years from the effect of unskillful management in transplanting; but it is a thousand times preferable to perform the business well and thoroughly in the first instance, which will be followed by a luxuriant and healthy, instead of a starved and meagre growth.

We shall suppose (in the case of planting an orchard,) that the land is mellow and in good condition. For planting a moderate sized tree, the hole should be dug three feet wide, (diameter) and from 12 to 20 inches deep. In every instance, the hole should be sufficiently large to admit the root easily, and without bending. Before planting, any bruised or broken roots should be shortened and smoothly pared with a knife. Hold the tree upright while another person, making the earth fine, gradually distributes it about the roots. The greatest *secret* with successful planters lies in carefully filling in the mould so that every root, and even the smallest fibre, may meet the soil.* To secure this, let the operator, with his hand, spread out the small roots and fill in the earth carefully around every one. When the hole is half filled, pour in from one half to a pail of water. This will settle the soil and fill up any little vacuities that may remain. When the water has sunk away, fill up the hole and press the earth moderately around the tree with the foot.

It is a common but very injurious practice to water newly planted trees upon the top of the soil. The water is not only soon evaporated, but the moist earth down near the roots, exposed to the sun and wind, dries hastily and becomes baked so hard as to prevent the access of the air and light, both of which are, to a certain degree, necessary. The hole being partly filled, and the roots fairly covered, water the tree well, when the moist earth, overlaid by the loose surface soil, will retain its humidity for a great length of time. Indeed, we find it rarely, if ever, necessary to water again, even in dry seasons, after planting in this way. The trees should never be planted more than an inch deeper than they stood before.

If your soil is not good, you should improve it by the addition of manure, tolerably old, or compost. If it is positively bad where the tree is to be planted, you had better remove it at once, and substitute a couple or more cartloads of good garden soil. Vegetables, like animals, must have proper nourishment, or they cannot be expected to thrive well. Those who wish to see their young trees grow with ten times the usual rapidity, may easily be gratified, if they will be at the trifling expense of preparing the soil for the space of four or five feet in diameter, and twice the usual depth, by making it *equal to the finest garden mould* before planting them.

It is both a waste of time and money to plant trees, and keep them in what is termed "*sod-land.*" A young orchard (upon the same soil) will advance more rapidly in five years, if the land is kept under cultivation, than it would in ten, if the close turf every where cover the soil. Where a young orchard *must* be kept in grass for many years, a circle of some six or seven feet in diameter should be kept loose around each of the trees, by digging it every fall and spring.

Trees are very much benefited by scraping off the moss and rough bark, in the spring; and immediately washing them thoroughly with a potash lye, or soft soap reduced with water to the consisteney of thick paint.

*Nine tenths of the deaths by transplanting arises from the hollows left among the roots of trees, by a careless and rapid mode of shovelling the earth in about the roots.

Miscellaneous Items.

Missionaries in Syria.—A London correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:—"Very important despatches have been received from Syria. The Druses, believing that the British agent was conducting himself towards them with great treachery, stormed the English and American missions, plundered their contents, destroyed the establishments, burnt all the books and manuscripts, and finally ejected the reverend gentlemen from the country.

Felt Carpets.—The new carpet mentioned in descriptions of the royal christening, as having been laid for the occasion, in St. George's chapel, was the invention of H. A. Wells, Esq. an American. It is a new patent felted carpet, which *is made without spinning or weaving.* The order was given for one thousand yards for the floor of the chapel, and for the state apartments of the castle. In precisely nine days from the date the order was given, one thousand yards were at the castle, and on the floor. The carpets were very much admired, and gave universal satisfaction. The most brilliant and beautiful colors are printed from blocks of every possible variety; and it is said that these carpets can be sold at three shillings sterling per yard, and afford a remunerating profit to the manufacturer and wholesale dealer.

Boston Enterprise.—The railroad from Albany to Boston is said to be doing a very great business. Receipts for passengers, freight, and the mails, have exceeded *one thousand dollars* a day; and are still on the increase. Merchants in Western New-York are going to Boston to get their spring goods. Unless a new avenue is opened to New-York, it is said, Boston will certainly take a very large portion of the western trade.

Fish, Ho!—The New Bedford Mercury states that the almost incredible number of *three hundred and twenty thousand herrings*, were lately taken in scoop nets, from Agawam river, in one afternoon.

Speed.—Travellers may now go from Boston to Washington in 37 hours.

Corn Oil.—We observe, by a western paper, that a number of barrels of corn oil have been sent on from Ohio to New-York. It is said to be an excellent commodity—burning as brilliantly as the purest sperm oil. If this new discovery should prove successful—as those best acquainted with it contend it will—the vast surplussage of corn which is now raised in this country, and so much of which is made into alcoholic poison, may be converted into a profitable and beneficial use.—*Rochester Democrat.*

A Comfortable Prospect.—We should not be surprised if, by reason of slaveholding, our nation should get involved in a war with Mexico—with all the remaining tribes of American Indians our *Christianity* has spared, and Great Britain besides, backed up by the sympathies of the whole Christian world. If it should, the republic will be in an enviable predicament. British steamers and war craft cover the ocean. We have Canada on the north, *aboriginality* and Mexico on the west. The West Indies on the south, with 3,000,000 of dark allies, dispersed upon the plantations, to facilitate and further a visit to the "Patriot States,"—and New Brunswick beyond the pine woods of the disputed territory. To meet all this, we have got a bankrupt treasury—a corrupt and confounded people—the "peculiar institution," to inspirit us, and Texas to help us, as an ally.—*Herald of Freedom.*

Honor to Kentucky!—While Mississippi, Michigan, and Illinois, repudiate their debts, Kentucky has assumed to pay *thirteen hundred thousand dollars*, for which she never received in value one dollar; the Bank of Kentucky having lost said sum by fraudulent proceedings of her agent, the Schuylkill Bank of Philadelphia.

The Loan Bill.—The National Intelligencer states that an offer has been made to the government, at par, and on otherwise favorable terms, for a considerable part of the United States loan, lately authorized by an act of Congress.

CHESTERFIELD BOARDING SCHOOL,

For Boys under fourteen years of Age,

Situated on the Crosswicks road, about three miles from Bordentown, N. J.

THE School will open for the summer term, on the 16th day of the 5th month, 1842. In the government of the school, care will be extended to form such habits and inculcate such principles, as will best advance the welfare of the pupils, both morally and physically. The scholars will be expected to attend (with their teacher) Friends' meeting, at Crosswicks, about three-fourths of a mile distant. The number of boys limited to twenty.

TERMS: Sixty dollars per term of twenty-two weeks; payable half in advance, the remainder in the middle of the term—books and stationery included; no extra charges. The services of an assistant in the school has been engaged. It is desirable that the outer garments of the boys should be dark colored, and all the clothing marked with the pupil's name. HENRY W. RIDGWAY.

References.—Joseph Ridgway, No. 70, Chesnut street; George Truman, No. 105, Arch street; George M. Justice, No. 149, Market street; Philadelphia. Charles Marriott, I. T. Hopper, J. S. Gibbons, New-York.

4th-mo. 21.

FREE-LABOR GOODS,

At Wholesale and Retail.

CALICOES, small and large figures; 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 unbleached Muslins; do. do. do. bleached Muslins; super Manchester Ginghams; 3-4 and 4-4 colored Muslins; 7-8 and 4-4 Bed Tickings; Canton Flannel, bleached and unbleached; Cotton Laps and Wadding, low price; bleached and unbleached and colored Knitting Cotton; Cotton Yarn; Manchester Stripe, for men's wear; Apron Checks and Furniture Checks. Also, a full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Grass Cloth Hdkfs., Mouslin de Laines, and Silks.

Persons from a distance, (store-keepers in particular,) wishing any of the above goods can have them sent, by forwarding their orders, and at the lowest prices at which they can be afforded.

N. B.—The above cotton goods are all warranted to be *free from Slave Labor.* Persons wishing to purchase can have full evidence of the fact.

CHARLES WISE,
N. W. corner of Arch and Fifth streets
Philadelphia, 1st mo., 13th, 1842.

FREE LABOR DRY GOODS.

Manufactured by American Free Produce Association

4-4 Stout muslin, bleached and unbleached; furniture checks, 4 qualities and prices; apron checks, do. do. 7-4 and 8-4 table diaper, (huckaback,) bleached and unbleached; 7-4 and 8-4 table diaper, (bird's-eye,) bleached and unbleached; bird's-eye cotton towelling; bed ticking, pantaloons stuffs, yellow striped; Manchester ginghams, various patterns and two qualities; canton flannel, bleached and unbleached; wadding, black and white; cotton laps, &c. for sale retail by LYDIA WHITE, No. 241, North Second street, and wholesale by D. L. MILLER, Jr. 250 Arch street, or W. C. BETTS, 43 Cherry street.

In addition to the above, the association is now having made colored cambrics, men's half hose, women's stockings, cotton fringe, cord, calicoes, pantaloon stuffs, fancy patterns.

LYDIA WHITE,
D. L. MILLER, Jr.
Philadelphia, 3d mo. 31, 1842. W. C. BETTS.

PHILADELPHIA ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE,
No. 31, North Fifth street.

The National Anti-Slavery Standard, will be issued regularly from this office, on Thursday of every week.

TERMS—the same as in New-York; i. e. $2,00 a year if paid in advance; $2,50 if not paid within six months. $10,00 in advance will pay for six copies for one year, sent to one address; and $30,00 will pay for twenty copies.

A full assortment of anti-slavery publications is kept constantly on hand. Also, a handsome variety of miscellaneous books, and useful and fancy stationery.

All letters relating to the business of the office, should be directed to *J. Miller McKim*, No. 31, North Fifth st.

Paper Hangings and Borders,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand, plain and fancy Paper Hangings, suitable for vestibules, entries, parlors, dining rooms and chambers, of the most approved patterns and colors, and from the best manufactories; also, single and double Curtain Paper, and an extensive assortment of Fire Screens.

Country merchants supplied on reasonable terms.

Paper put up at short notice, and warranted.

WILLIAM W. CANSLER.

April 14th, 1842.

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FULL OF THE FUN OF OULD IRELAND.
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